The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 8. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20, 1897. NO. 43

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT NOV. 15, 1896.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.50	4.55	.....	.....	12.00	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5,07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7,30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon. ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2.14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	6.05	6.50	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10.47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2.00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....		.....	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona.....		7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05
Bellwood.....		7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19
Tyrone		7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33
Birmingham		7.53	g	2.48	6.42	
Petersburg		8.17		3.13	7.06	
Huntingdon....5.40		8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton. 5.54		8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....6.00		8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...6.05		8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....6.22		9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....6.42		9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....7.01		9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....7.06		9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown7.22		10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...7.31		10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport.....7.40		10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon....8.07		10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville 8.24		11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville. 8.28		11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....8.40		11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30	
New York 2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33	

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.20, 10.20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Schedule in effect Nov. 16, 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	Mail, No.3	Mixed, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	Mail, No. 6.	Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a. m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
1 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5 30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5 .54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap	9 25	5 30
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Higher Education for Country Districts.

Gov. Hastings in his recent message to the legislature discusses the subject of education as follows:

"The appropriation of five and one-half million dollars to the public schools has attracted widespread attention to the method of its distribution among the several school districts of the State, and there appears to be ground for the general complaint that the distribution is not fair and equitable, all things considered. The present method is based upon the number of resident taxables in each district, as reported after each tri-ennial assessment by the county commissions to the Department of Public Instruction. When we consider that it is the duty of the State to provide at public expense equal common school advantages for all its youth, the present method is clearly at fault. As the Superintendent of Public Instruction in his last annual report has stated 'it discriminates against the districts which lack industries to hold their adult population and in favor of the districts toward which the young people gravitate as soon as their school days are ended.' Most of the States distribute their school money upon the basis of the number of children to be educated. This method discriminates against the sparsely settled districts. The elements to be considered in the distribution of the school fund should include not only the number of taxables in each district, but the number of children of school age as well, and also the ever present necessity of maintaining each individual school, the cost of which is a constant factor in all districts, regardless of the population or the number of taxpayers. If one-third of the appropriation for each district should be based upon the number of taxables, and another third upon the number of children of school age, and the remaining third upon the basis of the number of schools in each district, the equity and fairness of the distribution would be more nearly approximated. Whether this is the best method that may be devised is a question for your consideration, but the necessity for readjustment of the present plan of distribution is apparent. The amount raised by local taxation in nearly all of the school districts exceeds the sum appropriated by the State. In many districts it is several times greater. There are, however, a few districts that fail to raise by local taxation as much as they receive from the State, while there are still others that have failed to levy any school tax whatever since the increase of the State appropriation. It is unnecessary to say that these districts are giving the smallest measure of interest and support to the schools. School tax, as well as all other levies, is most carefully handled when it comes out of the pockets of those for whose benefit it is expended and is, as a rule, much more carefully guarded than the money which comes from other people's pockets. The recommendation of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, that districts should not receive more money from the State than they raise by taxation, is timely and founded on sound principle.

Another and far more significant inequality in our school system has become apparent with the growth of our population and the necessity for better and higher educational advantages in the rural districts. The business prosperity of many of our towns and smaller cities is dependent upon the welfare of the people in the surrounding country. The lack of school facilities in the country is causing many of our citizens to move to the boroughs and cities in order to educate their children. This tendency is harmful both to the centers of population and to the country districts. Most of the agricultural communities in the State afford instruction only in the common branches, and those living therein who desire their children to advance beyond the common school limit are compelled to send them away from home to obtain such advantage. This tendency to leave home for a better education is dispopulating the country, and is leading to the towns and cities to engage in other enterprises, many young men who other wise would live out their lives upon the farm. The agricultural interest is the largest and most important in the State and in all adjustments of legislation should receive the consideration which its importance deserves. The time has now come, in my judgment, when the rural districts should be supplied with high school facilities equal to those enjoyed by the towns and smaller cities of the Commonwealth.

Educators, as well as parents, do not underestimate the advantages of home life to children while being educated, and both deprecate the conditions that prevent "equal common school advantages" as required by the Constitution. Those of our farming people who desire advanced education for their children are placed at extraordinary expense in sending them away from home, while many of the poorer residents of farming communities are prevented from advancing their boys and girls beyond the common school because they cannot afford the increased outlay. The growing interest in improved methods of agriculture is bringing to our farms the best efforts of well trained intellects. If the Pennsylvania farmer is to compete successfully with his brother in the natural gardens of the Mississippi valley, he must bring with his work the intelligent application of experience and science to the conditions that surround him. Without the opportunity for education at home, parents are constantly compelled to combat the tendency of youth to stay away from home after they have formed new associations and attachments and have become familiar with the life they find in towns and cities. A glance at the census reports shows that with all the growth and shifting of the population in the State, the agricultural portions are being depopulated more and more each year. The time is at hand to give the youth of the township advantages equal to those found in the towns and smaller cities, and the remedy it is believed is neither expensive nor at variance with our educational system. The township high school is needed in our agricultural communities to provide equal opportunities and advantages with those now in existence in the towns. If the population of one township, and other conditions should not require a separate high school, two or more townships could unite and jointly share the expense and advantage. Ten acres of ground, partly wooded, a stream of water, a commodious play ground, with facilities for an arboretum, orchard, garden and flowers and park, surrounding a suitable building fully equipped, and with competent teachers conducting the scholars who have passed beyond the district school through a three or four years' high school course, is a consumation which, besides being pleasant to contemplate, is neither impossible nor unnecessarily expensive. The State can make no better use of its revenues than to employ them in this direction. Mind training should be the chief industry. The intellectual and moral development of the youth of the land is the paramount duty. The same spirit which built the church and brought religious teaching to the home of the poor as well as the rich ought surely to bring to the door of all the opportunity for that education best suited to their needs, capacity and natural adaptation. The township high school will place the farmer's boy on the same basis with the town and city boy. The States of Maine, Wisconsin, Michigan and Massachusetts have pointed the way to secondary and higher education worthy of our emulation. The twentieth century system of education should make it possible for every boy and girl, beginning with the common school, to continue through the high school up to the end of the college course. A large number might not avail themselves of the advantages of the college course, but the opportunity should be ever present for the deserving patron of the common and the high school. The connecting link between the high school and the college, as a part of a free educational system, has been an accomplished fact for several years in at least one of our sister States.

CALIFORNIA.

Personally-Conducted Tours via Pennsylvania Railroad.

At 8.13 A. M. Wednesday, January 27, a special train of Pullman composite, dining, sleeping, compartment and observation cars will leave the handsome Jersey City Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad, bound for San Diego, California, and conveying the first of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's personally-conducted tours to the Pacific Coast.

This train will be the finest that ever crossed the continent, and the tour it carries one of the most elaborate and complete ever conceived for trans-continental and pleasure travel. In charge of an affable and experienced tourist agent, assisted by a highly-accomplished chaperon, this party, without fear of missing train connections, and without any of those petty annoyances incident to individual traveling, crosses the American continent with as much comfort and ease as it would spend a week at the Waldorf, stopping, too, at St. Louis, Kansas City, Las Vegas, Hot Springs and Santa Fe, and visiting their principal points of interest A bath room, barber shop, and an upright piano will be found on the train, and every other convenience and luxury of a first-class hostelry.

The great object of this tour is to escape the insalubrious climate of the East and to sojourn for a time amid the transcendent beauties of California, breathe its invigorating air and bask beneath its matchless sky. A grander attraction could not be offered, nor a more perfect method of reaching it.

Five weeks will be allowed in this "Paradise of the Pacific," during which tourists will visit Los Angeles, Pasadena, "Ye Alpine Tavern," Santa Barbara, San Bernardino, Mt. Hamilton, and the garden spot of the earth, Del Monte.

Returning, tourists will stop at Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Denver and Chicago. Two days will be spent visiting the famous and sublime freaks of nature in the Manitou region.

Tickets for this tour, including railroad transportation, Pullman accommodations (one double berth), meals *en route*, carriage drives, and hotel accommodations going and returning, and transportation in California will be sold at a rate of $310.00 from all stations on the Pennsylvania Railroad System east of Pittsburg.

Apply to ticket agents, Tourist Agent at 1196 Broadway, New York, or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1-13-2t.

—The progressive ladies of Westfield, Ind., issued a "Woman's Edition" of the Westfield *News*, bearing date of April 3, 1896. The paper is filled with matter of interest to women, and we notice the following from a correspondent, which the editors printed, realizing that it treats upon a matter of vital importance to their sex: "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find is Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. For family use it has no equal. I gladly recommend it." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

Cigaret Photographs.

New York Sun.

Some of the photographs that I turned out for these tobacco men were very artistic. Where did I get my models? Why, the town is full of girls who think it an honor to be photographed in tights for this purpose, and if they happen to be third-rate actresses they are willing to pay for the privilege, because it is an advertisement. There is a woman who is singing in comic opera, in this town now whose name was made by cigaret pictures. She was known only to a few people half a dozen years ago, but her figure was graceful and she gave promise of becoming a clever performer if she should ever get the opportunity. She was photographed in tights and one of the tobacco companies got the right to use this photograph for advertising purposes. They reprinted hundreds of thousands of small photographs from it, and on each one was stamped the name of the actress, which was odd-sounding and likely to be remembered. Within a year the young woman's name and face were known wherever cigarets were smoked, but not one person in 10,000 could have told you on what stage she had appeared. She profited by the advertising and now she is getting a big salary. Many of the models that we have photographed were not actreeses but foolish girls, who volunteered, and who assumed stage names for the purpose. So great was the demand for these small photographs that a big plant was established up town to turn them out by a rapid process at a rate that would surprise an old photographer. I am doing very little in this line now, and if it were not for my very good customers, the dime museum freaks, I should go out of the business.

Two Lives Saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had Consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from dreadful cold, approaching Consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in Coughs and Colds. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons. Regular size 50c and $1.

Reduced Rates to Washington on Account of the Inauguration via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the benefit of those who desire to attend the ceremonies incident to the inauguration of President-elect McKinley, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington, March 1, 2, 3 and 4, valid to return from March 4 to 8, at the following rates:—

From Pittsburg, $10.00; Uniontown, $10.00; Connellsville, $9.80; Greensburg, $9.80; Butler, $10.00; Allegheny Valley Junction $10.00; Johnstown, $9.80; Altoona, $9.80; Harrisburg, $5.06, and from all other stations on the Pennsylvania system at reduced rates.

This inauguration will be a most interesting event, and will undoubtedly attract a large number of people from every section of the country.

The magnificent facilities of the Pennsylvania Railroad make this line the favorite route to the national capitol at all times, and its enormous equipment and splendid terminal advantages at Washington make it especially popular on such occasions. 1-1 to 6-a

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

DEATH DECIMATES INDIA

Plague and Famine Destroying People by Thousands.

OUTLOOK GROWS DARKER DAILY.

Millions of Helpless Men, Women and Children Perishing of Hunger in Some Sections, of Pestilence in Others---Overcrowded Cemeteries Strewn With Bodies for Which There Are No Graves.

BOMBAY, India. (By Cable.)—No such calamity has befallen British India since the mutiny of 1857 as the scourge of plague and famine that now rages over so many vast areas of that populous land. There has been plague before, and there has been famine before, but never have the two conjointly raged with such virulence as now. Epidemics like this shake the British grip on India. A whole Nation of many millions of men is moving uneasily in agitation and alarm like the muttering of the sea before the storm.

Thousands are dying or dead and the outlook becomes more frightful every day. Millions of helpless men, women and children are starving. The famine districts, with an aggregate population of nearly 40,000,000 people, must depend on charity until April at least. Other districts, with a population of about 50,000,000, are beginning to feel the pangs of hunger.

Relief funds are being raised on all sides, but a very large sum of money will be needed to provide necessary food even for the vast multitude of unfortunates who habitually live on almost nothing.

Awful as is this calamity, it is, perhaps, not much worse than the bubonic plague, which threatens to spread. The natives in the famine districts have been reduced to living skeletons, and if the plague reaches them they must die by the thousands.

The mortality here has quadrupled, without counting the deaths among 500,000 who have left the city in terror.

The native physicians have nearly all left, business is paralyzed, funerals pass through the streets day and night, the wailing of mourners fills the air, the cremating grounds, or ghats, light the skies, and line after line of bodies there or at the Parsee burial spots await the flames or the grave.

Heartrending scenes are witnessed along the roads leading out of the city, where long lines of people, of all ages and both sexes, laden with the household chattels they are able to save, toil onward, away into the unknown, anywhere to get away from the city of death and disease.

The number of deaths from the plague in this city is estimated unofficially to be upward of 3000, and there are about one hundred and seventy victims daily.

At Karachi, Poona and Bandra, where large numbers sought refuge, the plague has appeared in threatening form. At Bandra 129 deaths are recorded out of 180 cases.

It is proposed to withdraw the European troops from this city and send them into camp on the other side of the harbor. On the other hand, there are people who oppose this step being taken, on the ground that the presence of the British regulars has a salutary effect upon the populace, which might otherwise start rioting and looting.

Some people think the only way to eradicate the plague is to drive the remaining natives from the quarter they inhabit and burn every building in it. Disinfecting is not enough, they say, for the rats and even the ants are infected, and will spread the pestilence unless the fire cure is adopted. The native quarter could be rebuilt in six weeks under proper sanitary conditions and, therefore the purification by fire might be a 'godsend to the natives in more ways than one.

The Government officials and the European doctors are doing everything possible, working night and day to stamp out the pestilence. Almost silence prevails in the famous bazaars, and the main thoroughfares have that death-swept appearance peculiar to plague-stricken districts.

THREE CHILDREN DROWNED.

Seven Broke Through the Ice and Only Four Escaped.

Three children were drowned while skating on the Nashua River, at North Leominister, N. H., and four others narrowly escaped the same fate.

A party of seven were amusing themselves making "ben lers" over thin ice which had formed over the current, when one of them broke through. The others rushed to the rescue, and all the skaters fell into the icy waters.

The place being within sight of the main street of the town, the cries for help were heard, and several men managed to rescue four of the skaters. But three were found to be missing. The bodies of John Connaughton, ten years old, and Annie Rousse were soon brought to the surface. The body of Mary Crowley, nine years old, was also found.

MILLION FROM MORGAN.

Offers That Amount to the Lying-In Hospital for a Building.

J. Pierpont Morgan has offered $1,000,000 for the erection of a building for the Lying-In Hospital of New York City. The hospital will accept the gift. Two conditions are imposed by Mr. Morgan. "First—That before the building is erected it shall be apparent that the income of the hospital, from endowment or other sources, render it in all human probability sufficient to meet expenses, after the new building shall be erected. Second—That the plans and the carrying out of same, from a medical point of view, shall be satisfactory to Dr. James W. Markoe."

The building will be erected on the land recently purchased from the Hamilton Fish estate at Second avenue and Seventeenth street. The society has been in existence for ninety-eight years.

FIFTEEN SMALL FIRE VICTIMS.

The Death List at the Burning of Buckner Orphan Home, Dallas.

Fifteen little girls and boys are dead at Dallas, Texas, as a result of a fire at Buckner Orphan Home, and nine others are seriously burned and crushed. Three of the injured it is thought cannot recover.

The fullness of the disaster was not discovered until the day after the fire. The fire, which raged until the boys' dormitory was destroyed, did not cool enough for search for bodies in the ashes until daybreak. At that time it was thought that only five children had been burned to death.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

Senator Sherman said that in his recent Cuban utterances he had made no statements that could be construed as indicating the Cuban policy of the incoming Administration.

Special advices state that Minister De Lome may be able on the Spanish King's birthday to announce that a royal decree has been issued declaring the proposed Cuban reforms to be in effect.

Joseph Willard, one of the wealthiest and best known men in Washington and founder of the famous old hostelry that bears his name, died at his residence in the city. He was an eccentric character, and countless stories of his hermit-like habits and his taciturnity and his tact at driving a hard bargain are told.

A cable despatch from Cologne, Germany, brings corroboration of the news of the death of William D. Warmer, United States Consul in that city.

The House Committee on Pacific Railroads decided to prepare a bill providing for a commission of Cabinet officers to arrange a settlement of the debts of all Pacific railroads to the United States.

The Cuban League has decided to send a special agent to Cuba, to investigate the standing and wishes of the insurgents, his finding to be the basis of a communication to the United States Government.

The Comptroller of the Currency was advised by the Directors of the Merchants' National Bank of Ocala, Fla., that the bank had closed its doors. The bank had a capital of $100,000. Its liabilities are $154,000, as follows: Due depositors, $108,000; borrowed money, $38,000; due to banks, $8,00.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, in the Senate proposed several amendments to the Loud bill, one which fixes the rate on Sunday newspapers at three cents per pound. Another allows sample copies to be carried at second-class rates when they do not exceed one to ten of the number of any issue sent to actual subscribers.

The nomination of David R. Francis, of Missouri, to be Secretary of the Interior was called up in the executive session of the Senate and after a short speech by Mr. Vest (Dem., Mo.) the case went over without action.

The Senate adopted resolutions authorizing the construction of a Government building at the Tennessee Centennial exposition.

Domestic.

At Pawtucket, R. I., Patrick Ellsworth, five years old, was drowned in Scott's Pond while skating. He was with a companion about his own age, who was so frightened that he did not tell of Patrick's death until next day.

W. A. Coles, of Albany, N. Y., blind for five years, declared hopeless by physicians, is improving under X-ray treatment, used as a tonic and stimulant. He can discern objects dimly.

Adolph Meyer, a tailor, was detected in the act of firing a five-story tenement in New York City, where he had his shop and where he lived with his wife and three children.

By the breaking of ice at Marinette, Wis., five fishermen perished.

The Chicago Board of Health has shut off the water supplies of the public schools, on the ground that in its crude state the water is unfit to drink.

The State of Illinois has stopped the payment of debts and expense to some extent, owing to a shortage of funds.

Deputy United States Marshal William Bird arrested a moonshiner in the upper edge of Breathitt County, Kentucky, and when eighteen miles above Jackson he was attacked by a gang of the prisoner's friends. He resisted, and Jacob Neace shot him through the heart, killing him instantly.

The Seattle (Wash.) Savings Bank failed to open its doors, and when the Superior Court convened H. O. Suey was appointed receiver. The liabilities are $70,000 and the assets more than $150,000. It is understood that the direct cause of the bank closing is due to the attempted withdrawal of county funds, as the County Treasurer requested that the amount due be paid in cash.

At Sacramento both Houses of the California Legislature met in joint session and cast the formal ballot electing George C. Perkins United States Senator.

At Madison, Wis., the Republican Legislative caucus named John C. Spooner for the United States Senate.

At Oswego, N. Y., a jury in Justice Wright's Trial Term of the Supreme Court, returned a verdict for $15,000 against the New York, Ontario and Western Railway Company in a suit brought by Mrs. Emma Cooper for $25,000 damages. Mrs. Cooper's husband was a fireman employed on the road. In August, 1885 he was killed near Bernhard's Bay, N. Y.

Senator Cantor introduced in the Senate at Albany, N. Y., his bill reducing the price of gas in New York City to $1 per 1000 feet, fixing its minimum candle-power at 24, and providing penalties for infractions.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, of Brooklyn, was nominated for President of the Union Theological Seminary, to succeed the Rev. Dr. Thomas S. Hastings, who resigned on account of ill-health.

The National Monetary Convention at Indianapolis, Ind., declared for maintenance of the gold standard and created a permanent Executive Committee to urge upon Congress next March the creation of a monetary commission, and, failing in that, to name a commission itself.

The Republican joint legislative caucus was held at Concord, N. H. James O. Lyford nominated Jacob H. Gallinger, of Concord, as United States Senator for six years, to succeed himself, and he was nominated unanimously.

The United States cruiser Montgomery was damaged by striking an obstruction off Castle William, Governor's Island, New York harbor.

The first prize of $200 for the best design for mural decorations at the Cincinnati (Ohio) City Hall was awarded to Otto W. Beck, of Cincinnati, and the second prize of $100 went to F. N. Sheefer, of Philadelphia.

About 1500 saloon keepers in Chicago are to be arrested for failure to make the last payment on their year's license, which has been due since January 10.

The policemen of Asbury Park, N. J., have been instructed to arrest all persons who may be found drunk on the streets of that town.

Mayor Strong, in his annual message, dealt almost entirely with the city's financial condition, showing New York's credit to be of the best.

New Yorkers rejoice over the signing of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. The opinion of many representative citizens prevails that the treaty is the beginning of continuous peace, and that it may result in the adoption of arbitration by all civilized Nations. Many are in favor of celebrating the ratification of the treaty in some fitting manner.

There was a rush of place hunters and others to Canton, Ohio, to see Major McKinley.

George C. Perkins was re-elected United States Senator from California.

CYCLING NOTES.

The year 1896 was a great season for bicycle inventors.

Gear cases are meeting with a small but growing demand.

One of the developments in bicycling is the increasing popularity of tandems.

In London a depot has been established for the repairing of motor vehicles.

In Washington the street-car tracks are so laid that they do not interfere with the comfort of the riders of wheels.

New York tailors do not now complain about the bicycle as injuring their business, for the making of bicycle clothes has become an industry in itself.

Bicycle skating parties are common in the country now that the ponds are solidly frozen over. The skates are usually carried strapped to the handle-bar, or they may be slung over the shoulder.

Considerable improvement in lamps is promised for this year. There are any number of patterns in the market, all warranted serviceable, and all far removed from the clumsy lantern of early days. One of them closes like a watch.

The Paris exposition is to witness the crowning triumph of the bicycle. It will be in the form of a bicycle palace, one which every wheelman who sees it will regard as marking the most important recognition that the cycle ever received.

With the larger sprockets that are coming into use there is a movement in the direction of using longer cranks. Instead of six and one-half inches, which has been the customary length, many riders are providing themselves with seven-inch cranks.

The wheelmen of Baltimore are up in arms over the recent bicycle ordinance passed by the Park Board of that city. They particularly object to coasting being forbidden, and also claim that horse vehicles as well as bicycles in the park after dark should be compelled to carry lights.

A divided saddle, the mechanism of which is new, has its sides so arranged that the only action possible for them is when they move with the limbs. When one side is raised, the other remains down, insuring a secure seat for the rider and preventing any possibility of his sliding forward.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Machinists have 400 unions.

Rochester (N. Y.) unions demand free text books.

The Federation of Labor declares for postal saving banks.

Milwaukee (Wis.) masons and bricklayers want forty cents an hour.

The total number of night workers at this time in New York City, is undoubtedly near 100,000.

A Minneapolis (Minn.) restaurant proprietor has sued his striking employes, and fixes damages at $500.

Wages in the lumber country of Montmorency County, Michigan, have fallen to the lowest figures recorded there, $12 to $15 a month.

At North Yamhill, Oregon, the Labor Exchange decided to buy 500 cords of wood and set the members at the work of cutting it up for the stoves.

The Theatrical Protective Union says that on and after January 1, 1898, members of the union will refuse to handle scenery painted by non-union men.

About every trade has had a convention of late except the tonsorial "artists," and they have decided to come into line by holding one at Syracuse, N. Y.

Pierre (South Dakota) parties sent to Minneapolis, Minn., the other day for three union waitresses at $18 per month and railway fare paid, and could not get them at that town.

The electrical workers of New York have served notice upon the contractors for electrical work that they will demand an increase of wages to $4 a day, beginning January 1, 1898.

As a result of the reduction of the wage scale in Ohio, to conform with the Pennsylvania scale, 2000 coal miners have quit work in the Massillon district and 1200 in the Bellaire district.

A bronze monument has been erected in Paris to the memory of Jean Leclair, the man who fifty-four years ago introduced among the workmen of his factory a system of profit-sharing.

In the last two years the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders expended less than $5000 in strikes while its members gained over $50,000 a year in increased wages.

The Miners' Federation demanded better protection for the men in the mines. They say that a thousand persons are killed and 25,000 injured in British mines every year. They demand a Government Inspector for every ten thousand workers.

The employes of the Illinois Steel Company, at Chicago, were notified that their wages would be cut on February 1. The order affects 3500 men. President Gates says that the salary of every official and employe will be cut. He said the action was the result of poor business.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Major McKinley will be the third Methodist President.

The Duke of Fife is credited with a private income of $400,000 a year.

Senator Wolcott has arrived in London on his mission in behalf of international bimetallism.

Lord Salisbury turns the scale at 252 pounds. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, weighs less than 117 pounds.

Andrew E. Lee, the recently elected Governor of South Dakota, owns more land than any other resident of the State.

Judge Holman, of Indiana, intends to make a crusade in Congress against the present high rate of Federal salaries.

Eugene Zimmerman, the well-known caricaturist, who signs his sketches "Zim," is a Swiss by birth, and started his career as a sign painter.

Achilles Erani, an aged music teacher of New York City, who numbered among his pupils years ago Minnie Hauk and Emma Thursby, is dead.

Stanley will visit the Belgian possessions on the Congo next spring in company with King Leopold. They will supervise the opening of the railroad between Matadi and Leopoldville.

There is but one monarch of Europe who can show the scar of a wound received in war. It is King Humbert, of Italy, who received a severe saber cut at the battle of Custozza.

The Prince of Wales says that the most fitting plan for the celebration of the Queen's sixtieth anniversary as a ruler will embrace schemes of mercy for the poor and suffering in her dominion.

If Senator Morrill, of Vermont, lives until March 3 next he will have served five full terms in the United States Senate, which no man has ever yet done. His nearest competitor was Senator Benton, of Missouri, who served four terms and a half.

PLATT TO SUCCEED HILL

The Republican Caucus Selects Him as New York's Senator.

CHOATE GOT SEVEN VOTES.

Vote Stood 142 for Platt and 7 for Choate ---Mr. Platt's Name Not Mentioned in the Caucus Until After Roll Call Began.--His Nomination Made Unanimous---Sketch of the Nominee's Career.

ALBANY, N. Y. (Special).—Thomas Collier Platt on Thursday night was made the Republican candidate for the United States Senate to succeed David B. Hill. He received 142 votes on the first ballot at a joint caucus at which 149 Republicans were present. Joseph H. Choate received seven votes.

After the result had been announced Senator Brush, of Kings, who had presented Mr. Choate's name, moved to make Mr. Platt's nomination unanimous. Senator Pavey, of New York, who had voted for Mr. Choate, seconded the motion, and Mr. Platt became the unanimous choice of his party for Senator.

The procedure by which Mr. Platt's lieutenants made him their candidate was unique. Mr. Platt was not formally placed in nomination. His name was not spoken in the caucus until Senator Brackett, who came first on the roll call, spoke it when his name was called on the first ballot. No sign was made by anyone that could be construed as a formal indication that Mr. Platt was in the field.

Mr. Choate was duly nominated, and his nomination was seconded in speeches which briefly touched on his ability and fitness for the office. Mr. Choate was the only candidate before the caucus, and the Platt men simply ignored him. Not one of the Legislators said a word in eulogy of Mr. Platt. The men who proposed to vote for him simply waited until all had been said for Mr. Choate that any one cared to say, and then, by resolution, backed by an order for the previous question, proceeded to ballot.

After that until the long roll had been called, when each was asked to name his

THOMAS C. PLATT.

choice, there came responses, "Thomas C. Platt!", except from the few Choate men and Assemblyman Jerry Sullivan, of New York, who varied the monotony by responding, "A voice from the Bowery—Thomas C. Platt."

The surprise of the evening was the vote of Assemblyman Frederick E. Bates, of Tompkins County, who voted for Mr. Choate. He had been reckoned an "organization" man. His closest associates had no hint that he intended to "kick over the traces." He is a farmer, who has always acted with the "regulars."

There were two absentees—Senator Wray, of Kings, and Assemblyman Mackey, of Delaware County. Mr. Mackey has been called away by death in his family. Senator Wray was on a train from New York, which was belated. He arrived just as the caucus ended, and said that if he had been present he would have voted for Mr. Platt.

Senator Ellsworth was prepared to nominate Mr. Platt, and at least two seconding speeches were expected. Mr. Platt sent a dispatch saying that he preferred that no speeches be made, and his wishes were respected.

Mr. Choate's supporters were Senators Brush, of Brooklyn, Pavey, of New York, and Tibbitts, of Rensselaer, and Assemblymen Bates, of Tompkins, Lambier, of New York, Robbins, of Allegany, and Sanger, of Oneida.

THOMAS C. PLATT.

Sketch of the Nominee of the Republican Caucus.

NEW YORK CITY.—Thomas Collier Platt was born in Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., on July 15, 1833. He was prepared for college in his native town, and was entered as a student at Yale. When in his junior year, his health failed, and he left college and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was soon afterward appointed President of the Tioga County Bank, at Owego. In 1859 Mr. Platt became Clerk of that County, and served for three years. His business engagements included those of Acting President of the Southern Central Railroad, and President of the Tioga Manufacturing Company, at Grand Rapids, Mich.

As a member of the House of Representatives in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses Mr. Platt enlarged his knowledge of National affairs. He was elected United States Senator in 1881, but only served from March 5 to July 16, when he resigned, in company with Roscoe Conkling, because of Garfield's refusal, through Blaine's influence, to allow them to control Federal appointments in this State. Mr. Conkling's regard for Platt was shown in this telegram, which was sent when the latter was chosen for the Senate: "I congratulate the Republican party and the State of New York on the choice of a Senator who never apologized for being a stalwart Republican.

Mr. Platt attested his loyalty to his chief by resigning from the Senate with him. It was not his fight, but Conkling's.

Since Mr. Conkling's death Mr. Platt has built up a new party organization. For a number of years he has been President of the United States Express Company with headquarters in New York.

Easier Methods of Execution.

M. Berthelet, of Paris, member of the French Institute, former minister and distinguished chemest, gives it as his opinion that gas fumes or cyanide of potassium are preferable to the American method of electrical execution for criminals, but he believes that France will never abandon the guillotine.

ALBERT S. WILLIS DEAD.

United States Minister to Hawaii Succumbs to a Long Illness.

United States Minister to Hawaii Albert S. Willis died at his residence in Honolulu on January 6, after several months' illness. The cause of death was pneumonia, which he first contracted in San Francisco early last year. Until the funeral takes place a detail of men, selected by the Minister of Foreign Affairs, will remain at the Willis residence. Directly the intelligence of the death of the Minister was received by the Government the flags on the Judiciary Building and military headquarters were lowered to half mast. Most of the business houses and the shipping followed suit as soon as the death was known. Mrs. Willis and her family sailed for home

ALBERT S. WILLIS.

with the body on the steamer Australia January 13.

Albert Sydney Willis was born near Shelbyville, Ky., about fifty-five years ago. He was the son of a well known physician. He was elected to Congress in 1876, when he succeeded Henry Watterson. Mr. Willis served five terms in Congress. In 1893 Mr. Willis received the appointment as Minister to Hawaii. He accepted and assumed the post. Mr. Willis arrived at the island during the most critical moment in its history. Queen Liliuokalani had been deposed and another Government had taken the place of the monarchy. The most intense excitement existed as to what course the President would adopt. Mr. Cleveland intrusted his secret orders to Mr. Willis, and they were to the effect that Queen "Lil" should be reinstated in the event of her granting immunity to all political offenders. This she declined to do. The recent state of affairs is well known. In 1876 Mr. Willis married Miss Florence Dulaney. They have one son, Albert S. Willis, Jr.

AWFUL RAVAGES OF THE PLAGUE

More Than Half Bombay's Population Flees in Terror.

Over half the population of Bombay, India, estimated to amount to about 900,000, has fled from the plague, and the heretofore crowded streets, docks and bazaars are not recognizable. Business in piece goods, metals, crockery and hardware is at a standstill. The money lenders have vanished, the courts are deserted, and the judges and officials have gone to a healthier clime.

Many of the native doctors, graduates of the college, have fled, and those remaining refuse to attend plague cases, or, when they do attend them, will not touch the sufferers, dreading contagion. Clerks and others whose vocations call them to the city daily have fled to suburban stations, where the people are mostly living in thatched huts.

It is estimated that 800,000 persons are encamped at Andherj, from whence they will soon be forced to migrate owing to lack of water and sanitation, which threatens to breed cholera. The cemeteries are already filled to overflowing, and the wind is spreading the contagion. The nights are made hideous by cymbals and melancholy dirges.

Often difficulty is experienced in burying the dead, friends and relations refusing to carry the corpses. In some instances women assist in carrying them. A large number of plague corpses remain at the Tower of Silence, the Parsee burial place, which have not been eaten by the vultures inhabiting it. Corpses have been found in the streets.

FOR FREE HOMESTEADS.

The Senate Passes a Sweeping Bill Concerning Public Lands.

The United States Senate passed the measure known as the Free Homestead bill. It is a measure of far-reaching importance, particularly to the West, and the interest in it was shown by the fact that a plank concerning it was a feature of the National platforms. The effect of the bill is to open to settlement all public lands acquired from Indians, free of any payment to the Government beyond the minor office fees, and to release from payment those who heretofore have settled on these lands. The number of acres involved, according to an estimate made by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, is 33,252,541. As the bill passed in the House it covered only the lands acquired from Indians in Oklahoma, but as passed the bill includes all Indian lands. The final vote was 35 to 11.

AFTER THE TRUSTS.

South Carolina Will Follow Georgia's Example and Legislate Against Them.

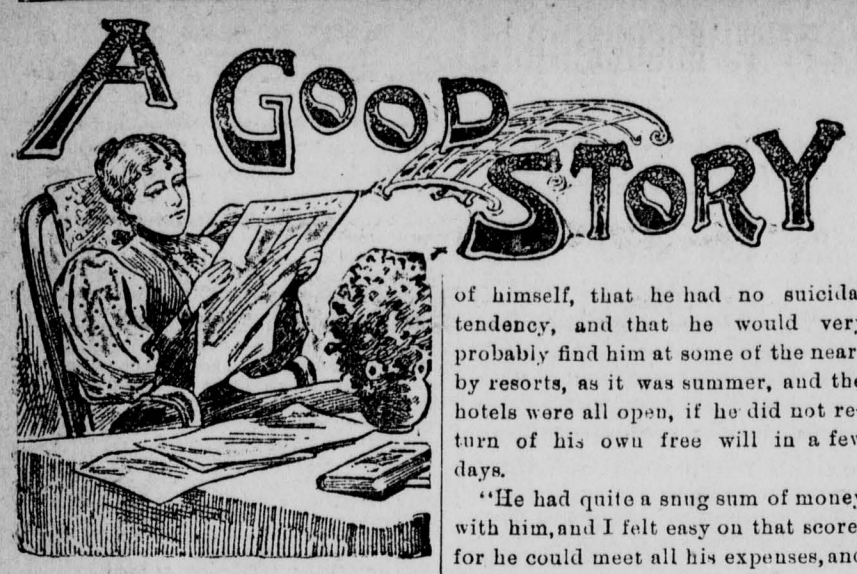
Representative Rainsford has introduced an anti-trust bill in the South Carolina Legislature. It will be modelled on the Georgia law, and provides for the punishment of the principals and agents of any combination of persons or corporations which propose to control and regulate the sale of food or other products, or which propose to regulate railroad, express or telegraph rates.

The punishment is a fine of $500 to $1000 or imprisonment for six months to ten years or both. The bill will doubtless become a law, as it seems to have general approval.

$306.315,032 IN OUR FAVOR.

Foreign Trade for 1896 Shows a Large Balance on Our Side.

The United States Treasury statement for December shows that the exports of domestic merchandise for the month were $116,128,334, and for the year $686,871,256. This is a gain of about $25,052,000 as compared with December, 1895, and a gain for the year of $179,128,000. The imports of merchandise during December were $57,956,009, and for the year $680,556,223. Of the amount for the year, $321,951,526 was free of duty and $358,604,707 dutiable. The gain for the month is about $4,200,000, and the loss for the year about $121,113,000.



A Pretty Widow's Story.

BY W. J. LAMPTON.

The widow was not wearing weeds, neither was she plunged in a gulf of dark despair, nor did she show any signs of those other dreadfully woe-begone conditions which are sometimes attributed to the state of widowhood, not only in America and its environs, but pretty generally over the entire earth's surface.

On the contrary she was as bright and vivacious as a summer girl, and she was talking to the major in seventeen languages all at once. At least, it so seemed to him, for he hadn't the slightest opportunity of introducing a word into the conversation sidewise, even much less introducing it, according to the ordinary rules of colloquy.

"Do you know, major," she was saying as fast as she could, and with little gasps for breath between, as women do when their conversational locomotive begins to "run wild," "that I had a perfectly dreadful experience once in my life?"

The major wanted to say that he could not understand how such a charming woman could have any kind of an experience that was not as lovely as she was, but he wasn't quick enough.

"Well, I did," she rattled away, "and, you know, it was during dear George's lifetime, and it was perfectly awful. My, my," this with half a sigh, "you wouldn't think I had been a widow ten years, would you?"

The major was on the point of saying that she seemed to him more like a radiant sunbeam, or something like that, for the major has a flattering tongue; but before he could carry his wish into execution the widow was five lengths ahead.

"Very few people do," she twittered. "Do you think I look very old?" and she canted her head to one side, and looked at the major as a bird looks at a bug it wants for dinner.

The major was about to say that he thought she was a summer girl before some one told him she was a widow, but, as before, he was left at the post.

"But, as I was saying," she continued, "I had this perfectly awful experience. You know that dear George during the last two years of his life, was suffering with some peculiar brain trouble that quite changed him. His hallucination was that he was some other person, and that while I was his wife, I was not the same wife he had known in his sanity. This seemed to be the only peculiarity of his madness, for on all other points he was quite sane enough to deceive even experts. Of course, I had to watch him all the time, for the physician said his disorder might develop at any moment, and he might do something desperate, though it was not probable that it would take such a turn.

"One morning he slipped away from his attendant and escaped to a train that was just leaving the station. The man had grown careless, because George was so rational all the time, but when he lost him he realized that he had been neglectful, and at once came after me to know what to do. I was not at home, and did not come in for two hours, and the man was so silly, or something, that he didn't go to the physician, but just waited for me. When he told me of George's escape I sent for the physician and a private detective, and as soon as possible the detective followed my husband. The physician encouraged me greatly by saying that George was perfectly able to take care of himself, that he had no suicidal tendency, and that he would very probably find him at some of the near-by resorts, as it was summer, and the hotels were all open, if he did not return of his own free will in a few days.

"He had quite a snug sum of money with him, and I felt easy on that score, for he could meet all his expenses, and knew very well how to handle money. Still, I was dreadfully nervous, and excited, and, as I could not sit at home, I used to go out on short trips looking for him. The detective was also out constantly, but he had met with no success in his search and at the end of two weeks I determined to sound a general alarm, so to speak, and give the story to the newspapers, when, on one of my expeditions, I unexpectedly found him in a remote little town, where there were very few summer visitors. He had been there since his departure from home, and I soon discovered that he was on excellent terms with everybody. He was very glad to see me at first, and took me around to meet his new friends. Of course, it wasn't customary for a lady to call first, but I was thinking about George, and not social usage, and would have done anything he asked me.

"The townspeople were extremely fond of him, and he had been so generous in his charities that he was looked upon as a public benefactor. To have told them that George was a lunatic, however mild, would have resulted in my being thought one, and during the afternoon of my arrival I kept my own counsel and telegraphed at once for the physician and attendant. No train was due until next morning, and all I could do was to wait and keep quiet. There was no trouble with George until just after we had taken our supper at the little hotel where he stopped, and had gone to his room. There is something I said must have indicated to him in some way that I had some design against his liberty, or something, I don't know what, and he began to act queerly and show that he was suspicious of me.

"I had been under such a dreadful strain for so long that I was completely unnerved, and now that I had found him I felt myself relaxing and verging upon hysterics. I tried to control myself and get him to thinking about something else, but suddenly and without any warning, he caught me and began to choke me. Of course, I screamed, and screamed with all my might, and in a minute or two people came rushing to the room, inquiring what was the matter. As they came in George held me struggling in his arms, but he was cooler than any one in the party, and was talking to me like a mother to a fretful or frightened child, and doing all he could to soothe me. But by this time I was so wrought up that I could not keep still, and when George very quietly told them that I was demented, and became extremely violent at times, lasting for months, they believed him and asked what could be done.

"He asked that a physician and a policeman be sent for, and a messenger went flying, and soon came back with them. They held a council over me, and upon George's suggestion that I be put in a safe place for the night, I was taken to the woman's cell in the town prison and locked up in charge of a woman nurse, who had volunteered her services, as she had had experience with lunatics. Wasn't that perfectly awful? I, a sane woman, to be locked up on a charge of lunacy, brought by a lunatic?"

The major was anxious to say that he had never heard of such an outrage perpetrated in a civilized land, but the widow ran over him and went on.

"Well, it was awful, and the more I tried to convince the woman that it was my husband who was crazy, the more she shook her head kindly and told me she knew it, and that I was put in their only to protect me from him. That made me worse, and I would go off into hysterics again, and I never slept a wink all night. When morning came I was more nearly a raving maniac than the real lunatic was, and when George came to see me, his emotions were painful to see, and he cried like a baby over me, the nurse all the time trying to cheer him up by telling him that I had been quiet most of the night, and I would soon recover from the fit.

"He shook his head sadly and went away to return in an hour with the physician. They talked over me as if I could not understand anything they were saying, and on George's earnest recommendation the physician agreed that the best thing to be done was to commit me to an asylum until it was thought safe to release me. There was a private asylum not far away, and it was decided to take me there at once. It was now 9 o'clock, and George's physician and attendant would not reach the town until 10, by which time I would be on my way to the asylum, if not on my way to permanent lunacy, for the strain was then all I could bear. I told the physician to wait, and tried to explain to him the situation, and all he did was to say he understood perfectly, and that we were only going for a drive into the country to visit some of George's friends who were anxious to entertain us for a few days. All this time the nurse was getting me ready for my trip, and I was doing all I could to gain a delay of an hour until the train should come, and I prayed that it would not be late.

"Despite all efforts to the contrary, the nurse reported me ready for the carriage which was in waiting at the prison door, and they picked me up and carried me out to it. There was quite a crowd around the place all curious, of course, and it had a good effect upon me, for instead of creating any disturbance, I submitted quietly in order not to make a scene. The physician, George and the nurse got into the carriage after me, and we started away for the horrid asylum. I composed myself for whatever might come now, and sat silent, gazing out of the carriage window, when, as we turned into the open space at the railroad station, which we had to pass, I saw my own physician and George's attendant. In a second I had smashed the carriage window, and thrusting out my head screamed for help, calling the doctor by name. They were only the width of a street away, and as the driver of the carriage did not know anything about what was going on, he stopped to see what was wrong and the next minute I was out of the carriage and had fainted in the physician's arms."

The major was about to remark that the one regret of his life was that he was not that physician, but the widow had her mind and her tongue on her story, and once more flew away from the major.

"Of course, explanations were in order, and it was not long before the true state of the case was made known, greatly to the astonishment of everybody except George. He took it as a matter of course, and laughed over it as a great joke, without apparently understanding what he had done, and he went back to town with us as submissively as could be, never losing his temper in the slightest degree. Within a couple of months after that he grew rapidly worse, and death soon brought him a blessed relief." Here the widow hesitated and sighed. "And I may say a blessed relief to me as well, for I would have lost my mind, I am sure."

At this point the widow stopped long enough to give the major an opportunity to make a few remarks, which he did advisedly, seeing that the major, on general principles, regards widows pretty much as did the father of the late Sam Weller.—Washington Star.

Unique Sofa Pillows.

The demand for sofa pillows is still on the increase. The pillow covers are now made to suit the taste of the owner. Fancy silks and handsome satins are put to one side for something novel and unique. The latest cover for a woman's room is made of a piece of fine white linen, upon which her college friends have written their names. The owner's fingers outline the writing in wash silks with the colors of each writer's college.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR JANUARY 24.

Lesson Text: "The Lame Man Healed," Acts iii., 1-16—Golden Text: Acts iii., 16—Commentary.

1. Although this book is called the Acts of the Apostles, it might be called the acts of Peter and Paul, for these are the two through whom the Spirit is seen working. John is seen here associated with Peter, but Peter seems to be the principal actor. It is most interesting to follow these two, who, with James, formed the inner circle of the Saviour's friends. The ninth hour would be about 3 p. m. (Luke xxiii., 44), the hour when Jesus died, and we might safely imagine these two talking of it as they walked to the temple together.

2. Here is a pitifully helpless case, a man over forty years of age (chapter iv., 22), who had never walked a step, and who was daily carried by friends and laid at the beautiful gate at the temple that he might receive alms from the passersby. He makes us think of the man thirty-eight years sick at the pool of Bethesda (John v., 5) so discouraged and hopeless, but these are just the cases which show forth the power of God, as in the blind man and Lazarus (John ix., 3; xi., 4). Every sinner is a hopeless case in himself, but Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners, to seek and save the lost.

3, 4, 5. As he asks alms of Peter and John they both looked at him, and when Peter said, "Look on us," he thought surely he would receive something from them, but cannot possibly have had a thought of what he was going to receive. If one had told him that day as he was being carried to the temple, "This is our last trip with you, for you won't need to come again," he might have asked if they thought he would die or if another great healer had come, for it can hardly be but that he had both heard of and seen the Lord Jesus. But if so why had not Jesus healed him? Can it be that Jesus passed him by in order that Peter and John might have the honor and joy of doing so? Possibly.

6. "Silver and gold have I none." That was enough to make him drop his hand, for it was money he wanted. "But such as I have give I thee." What could he have worth giving if he had no money? "In the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth rise up and walk." Could he believe his ears? Did he say, "Rise and walk?" And did he use that name, "Jesus of Nazareth?" Yes, even so. And there is something supernatural in their looks and words, for it is Jesus Himself who by His Spirit is looking through their eyes and speaking with their lips.

7. Peter took him by the hand, lifted him up and instantly strength came to his feet and ankle bones. It is a true story. It actually happened, and such things are being done in our own time by the very same Jesus, for He is the same yesterday, to-day and forever. The Christian Alliance and other papers record many such.

8. Standing, walking, leaping, praising God, he entered into the temple with Peter and John. Another illustration of Isa. xxxv., 6, and proof of the fact that the Lord Jesus lives and has all power. But let us not be understood as teaching or believing that every sick person could be healed if they had faith enough, and that the Lord has no use for physicians. The facts are that believers both then and now were sometimes healed and sometimes allowed to remain sick and die. The Lord sees fit to bless the skill and medicine of the physician, and sometimes to restore to health even from the verge of the grave without either. It is our place to have full confidence in and trust Him to do what seemeth Him good, magnifying Him under all circumstances (Phil. i., 20).

9, 10. The people saw him perfectly whole. They knew him as the lame man at the beautiful gate, but they saw him after this fashion. Day after day and year after year had he continued helpless, but at last his deliverance came suddenly and unexpectedly. It is the waiting and the patient continuing that tries one's soul—the going on in the same routine and under the same trials with no prospect of deliverance. But deliverance will come in His time and way. Here is the patience and faith of the saints (Rev. xiii., 10).

11, 12. The lame man, now healed, holds on to Peter and John as if he thought his healing might depart if he let them go, and the crowd has gathered and looks in astonishment upon Peter and John as if they had done it. How prone we are to see the human instrumentality and honor it, and how prone our human nature is to feel that itself is some great one! We say and sing, "Not I, but Christ," but perhaps the Searcher of Hearts sees deep within us something that says, "See what Christ did through Me! You can't come up to that."

13. At once Peter points them to Jesus of Nazareth, the glorified Son of the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, and accusses them of being guilty of His death and responsible for it. We are not apt to want a Saviour unless we know that we are sinners. The first thing necessary, therefore, to our salvation is a conviction of sin.

14. How often have we by deed or word denied Him and preferred the murderer? Whenever we are ashamed to own that we are His and that we do not care to do this or that, or go here or there because we know He would not like it, or when we prefer the company of the world to His company, is it not a denial of Him and a preference for the prince of this world? If we prefer the worldly one to the holy one, or unrighteousness to righteousness, what better are we than those who crucified Christ? Let us in imagnation stand by the cross of Christ and honestly confess what we think of Him.

15. The central truth throughout this book and in all the preaching of the apostles is that Jesus is alive from the dead, and believers are witnesses to that fact; also that God had foreseen and foretold both the sufferings of Christ and the glory that should follow, and that He will come again to fulfill all that the prophets have spoken (verses 17-21). How, then, can we know anything of the things that are to come unless we are familiar with the prophets, for "surely the Lord God will do nothing, but He revealeth His secret unto His servants, the prophets" (Amos iii., 7).

16. Not Peter nor John, but the risen and glorified Christ had made this man perfectly whole, and the same Lord Jesus Christ foretold by Moses shall yet fulfill every promise to Abraham and bring blessing to all the kindreds of the earth (verses 22-26). His name, through faith in His name, will do wonders to-day, and those who, like Peter and John, have neither silver nor gold and are counted unlearned and ignorant men (chapter iv., 13) may be used by Him if they are only willing to be filled with His Spirit and give Him all the glory. Any one set apart for Himself (Ps. iv., 3) that He may be glorified may see His power.—Lesson Helper.

Aid For Agriculture.

The Argentine Republic Senate has adopted a scheme providing for the issuance of $10,000,000 of cedulas for the purpose of advancing loans and promoting agriculture.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.45 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	20,730
Condensed milk, cans	164
Cream, cans	421

BUTTER.

Creamery—Western Extras, $	—	@$	20
Firsts	18	@	19
Thirds to seconds	13	@	17
State—Seconds to first	12	@	16
Welsh tubs—Fancy	—	@	—
Western Im. Creamery	11	@	15
State Dairy	12	@	14
Factory, fresh, extras	13	@	14

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	10	@	10¼
Common to fair	7½	@	9½
Part skims, good to prime	7	@	8
Full skims	2½	@	3

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	18	@	18½
Jersey—Fancy	—	@	20
Western—Prime to choice	—	@	17
Southern—Best	—	@	16
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	—	@	1 17½
Medium, choice	1 05	@	1 07½
Pea, choice	—	@	97½
Red kidney, choice	1 32½	@	1 35
White kidney, choice	1 45	@	1 50
Yellow eye	1 15	@	1 20
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 35
Green peas, bags	—	@	70

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	5 50
Jersey, fair to fancy	2 50	@	4 00
Apples, Baldwin, ₱ bbl	1 12	@	1 37
Northern Spy, State	1 25	@	1 50
Greening, ₱ bbl	80	@	1 37
Spitzenburg, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Grapes, Catawba, ₱ basket	10	@	12
Concord, ₱ basket	9	@	10

HOPS.

State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	13	@	13½
1896, good to prime	11	@	12
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	13	@	13½
Good to prime	11½	@	12½
Old odds, 1894	3	@	5

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, State, ₱ bbl	80	@	1 00
L. I., ₱ bbl	1 37	@	1 50
Sweet, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 75
Cabbage, ₱ 100	3 00	@	4 00
Onions, Eastern white, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	6 00
Red, ₱ bbl	3 25	@	3 50
Squash, white, ₱ crate	50	@	1 00
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	10	@	40
Carrots, ₱ bbl	60	@	75
Turnips, Jersey & L. I., ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Green peas, Fla., ₱ crate	1 50	@	3 00
Egg plant, Fla., ₱ half bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ crate	2 00	@	5 00
Brussels sprouts, ₱ qt	5	@	8
String beans, Fla., ₱ crate	1 50	@	2 50
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	5 00
Pumpkins, ₱ 100	—	@	—
Lettuce, Eastern, ₱ doz	25	@	62
Beets, Fla., ₱ crate	50	@	75
Spinach, Norfolk, ₱ bbl	40	@	1 00

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	80	@	85½
Clover mixed	60	@	65
Straw—Long rye	90	@	1 00
Short rye	50	@	65
Oat	37½	@	40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	9	@	9½
Chickens, ₱ lb	7	@	7½
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	5
Turkeys, ₱ lb	8	@	9
Ducks, local, ₱ pair	70	@	1 00
Geese, local, ₱ pair	1 50	@	2 00
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	20

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	13
Chickens, Phila., ₱ lb	10	@	13
Western, dry picked	8½	@	9
Fowls, State & Penn, ₱ lb	8½	@	9
Western ducks, ₱ lb	8	@	14
Geese, Western, ₱ lb	6	@	9
Squabs, ₱ doz	2 00	@	2 50

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—City Patents	5 20	@	5 45
Spring Patents	4 50	@	4 90
Wheat—No. 2 Red	—	@	98½
May	—	@	87½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	29¼
Oats—No. 3 White	—	@	22
Ungraded White	20	@	30
Rye—State	43	@	44
Barley—Feeding	—	@	29
Lard—City steam	3.72c	@	3.80c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6½	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	8	@	11½
Country dressed	7	@	10
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	3 60	@	4 37½
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	5 00	@	5 40
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	3 50	@	3 90
Country Dressed	4	@	6½

KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.

Buildings of the Columbia Powder Company Near Pittsburg Blow Up.

The tankhouse of the Columbia Powder Company, situated in a hollow one-half mile back from the Ohio River, and midway between the boroughs of Shousetown and Shanopin in Pennsylvania, blew up. Five minutes later the store-room, in which was stored a large quantity of explosive material, was also shattered by a terrific explosion.

The killed were: L. E. Stackney, proprietor of the works, aged forty years, of Coraopolis. Peter McCloskey, aged thirty-eight years, single, of Shanopin. Rose Inman, aged twenty years, Coraopolis. Mattie Inman, aged fourteen years, Coraopolis. Walter Crane, aged thirty-two years, married, of Shanopin, was terribly injured, but may recover. By almost superhuman effort the flames were controlled before the glycerine magazine ignited, and a more serious catastrophe was averted. All of the killed and injured were employes of the company.

The factory, with the exception of the glycerine magazine, was totally destroyed. The homes of Irwin, Porter, Houghton's barn, Hart's house, and some outbuildings were burned.

VAST MONKEY FARM IN FLORIDA.

Jersey Man Cures Their Meat for Epicures and Dyspeptics.

A successful monkey farm has been established in the Florida Everglades by W. W. Jacobus, of Brick Church, N. J., who has succeeded in raising a breed of monkeys whose meat, when properly dressed, is found to be most beneficial for epicures and dyspeptics. Mr. Jacobus and his partners in the enterprise, Andrew Craig, capitalist, of Philadelphia, Penn., and Captain Rew and G. R. Schultz, of Punta Rasa, Fla., have devoted a large portion of the last year to putting the monkey farm in a paying condition, and are now about to market a large output of meat.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

THREE SPRINGS.

Dr. W. W. Heaton, of Saltillo, made several professional visits to this place the past week.

P. B. Cutchall, of this place, made a business trip to Shade Gap and vicinity the past week.

Harry Hutton, of Philadelphia, was registered at the Park House, Sunday and Monday last.

W. J. Wagoner, one of Clay township's good citizens, made a business trip to this place last Saturday.

Dr. J. C. Stever, of this place, is visiting friends and relatives in Allegheny. We wish him an enjoyable trip.

Daniel Curfman, an aged and highly respected citizen of Clay township, was among the recent visitors to this place.

George W. Stuard, one of Cromwell township's successful farmers, and an enthusiastic republican, was among the recent visitors to this place.

Scott Park, the popular liveryman of this place, spent several days in Franklin and Fulton counties the past week, returning home on Saturday.

Emory Stevens, one of Springfield township's successful mechanics, made a business trip to this place the past week, looking up his future interests.

Pursuant to previous arrangements, the patriotic people of Springfield twp. assembled at the Woodcutting school house last Saturday and unfurled the stars and stripes to the breeze o'er the little red school house on the hill.

B. T. Stevens, whose illness was noted in the ITEM some time ago, is again confined to his room. His trouble is attributed to a diseased bone which causes a gathering, or abscess, which, unless care be taken, may terminate in blood poison.

Sigel Ashman, of Clay township, lost a valuable horse the past week. Some time ago the horse was badly kicked, which caused blood poison, resulting in the death of the animal. This makes four head of valuable work horses and four of colts, that Sigel has lost in the past eight years.

Albert Wilson, of Cromwell township, unfortunately cut himself on the ankle last Wednesday. His ax glanced and struck his ankle, chipping off a part of the large bone at the joint and severing an artery, and may result in a stiff ankle. The wound was properly reduced by Dr. W. W. Heaton.

It is not an unusual occurrence to meet some of our townsmen with a smiling countenance, but it seems of late that Ross E. Heck and C. E. Starr, both of this place, are wearing an unusually broad smile. Perhaps it is on account of a young son being brought to each of their homes to brighten their future days.

It is rumored in this section that an electric star is displayed seven miles in the air immediately over the city of Pittsburg every evening by means of a cable. The light appears every evening and is visible until about half-past eight o'clock, when it is said to be drawn down. The work is supposed to be that of an experiment for the purpose of signals in the future. Some doubt seems to be prevalent as to the truth of the report. We have seen nothing in the press about it.

MILL CREEK.

Grandmother Stell is quite sick at this writing.

Mrs. L. A. Himes was a Sunday visitor at Mapleton.

G. W. Hall, track watchman, continues to be on the sick list.

John Fultz attended the McKee-Myers wedding at Shirleysburg last week.

Albert Carothers and wife spent last Sabbath in Mapleton with David Miller's family.

Preaching in the Baptist church next Sabbath morning by Rev. Grimwood, of Lewistown.

Miss Julia Musser, of Kishacoquillas valley, but a resident of Altoona for the past year, visited friends in this place last week while on her way back to the home of her childhood.

Our band has erected a neat frame building just beyond the school house and will now have a place of their own in which to practice. George Bordell has rented a room in it and moved his personal property thereto last Monday. He will keep bachelors hall and see that the band property is properly cared for.

Our temperance people must wake up and stand by their colors again. The license paper is out and a number of names appear on it already. We have not had license for two years and never felt the need of a temperance house more than we do now. Good people, shall we sit idle and see it brought into our midst?

Joseph Tate, a laborer at the sand quarry east of town, met with an accident last Thursday that might have resulted much more seriously than it did. A rolling stone struck the right leg and gave the knee joint such a wrench as to stretch the ligaments pretty badly. It has been very paintul at times but is better at this writing.

CALVIN.

Mrs. Lou P. Bowman is much the same as last week.

E. M. Wright has one of his fingers laid up for repairs.

The spelling bee at Locust Grove last week was largely attended.

Oliver Brown, of Colfax, talks of going into the show business.

Philip Park is telling his many friends that "it is a big boy this time."

Charlie Corbin, of Cherry Grove, was a visitor in Calvin on Monday.

The first load of telephone poles for this place arrived on Saturday.

Quite a number of our citizens will exchange homes about April 1st.

David M. Gosnell has been laid up for a few days past with a bad cold.

Revival services every evening during the week in the M. E. church.

Christian Prough, an aged citizen of our valley, is seriously ill at his home.

Cleli Baker and wife were visitors at the home of Mrs. B.'s father over Sunday.

We are glad to learn that N. Q. Wright has nearly recovered from his sickness.

Mrs. Mina Hicks was granted a pension last week with back pay amounting to $512.

Mrs. Samuel Smith (nee Bumgardner), of Colfax, visited her many friends in Calvin the first of the week.

Samuel Steele, jr., has purchased the farm owned by Dr. A. J. Hamilton and will move thereon by the first of April.

Charlie Steele and Thos. B. Mierley, whose illness has been noted in the ITEM from time to time, are not so well of late.

The protracted meeting at Pine Grove closed last Saturday night. The increase in membership was 9; number of converts 13.

Wm. H. Hazzard has rented Scott Bumgardner's house, near the P. O. S. of A. hall, and will move thereto about the first of April.

A. G. Wright lays claim to having the best driving mare in this valley. Your scribe can fully endorse the claim. She is for sale at a fair price.

Mrs. A. L. Smith, who spent five or six weeks visiting friends in the eastern part of the State, returned to her home last week much pleased with her visit.

MOUNT UNION.

Colds and sore throat are trump in this place at present.

F. W. Kieferle, of Lewistown, was in town on business on Friday last.

A cold wave, accompanied by high winds, arrived on Monday morning.

Evidences of winter in the form of a few fitful gusts of snow were noted last week.

R. J. Faust, jr., spent a few days last week with friends in Philadelphia and Ambler.

An infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Taylor, of Water street, died on Monday evening.

B. C. Wharton, merchant of this place, has recently added a telephone to the equipment of his store room.

E. C. Fields and Geo. W. Lukens have taken advantage of the fine crop of ice recently to fill their ice houses.

S. B. Nevell, who recently disposed of his tonsorial establishment in this place, is now located in Orbisonia and expects to remove his family thereto in the spring.

The republican primaries for selecting the officers to be voted for at the spring election will be held on Saturday evening the 23d inst. The democratic primaries will be held on Tuesday evening the 26 inst.

The new road, leading from the county bridge to a point about a quarter of a mile west where it connects with the old pike, was completed a few days ago and is now open to the public. It is a great improvement and advantage over the old road.

CASSVILLE.

A slight fall of "the beautiful" on Sabbath.

Rev. Stine began a protracted meeting at Calvin on Sabbath.

Mrs. Abram Horton is still dangerously ill, and is a great sufferer.

Isaac McClain, of Philadelphia, is spending some time with his father in this place.

Mrs. Wm. Green, Mrs. John Heaton and Mrs. Hyssong are quite sick, but slightly improving.

Recent visitors to our town were Miss Minnie Crotsley, Miss Mary Wright, Mr. Sleeman, J. C. Shaffer.

Your correspondent was a guest recently in the home of Mrs. K. W. Clarkson, of Lewistown, who is an able hostess, ably seconded by her daughter, Miss Emrit. The ITEM is a welcome visitor at their home.

The Willing Workers' Mission Band held their regular meeting on Saturday. A special fund is asked for, and a mite box has been circulated among the members with this result: Leady Stine, 31 cents, Mary Stever 22, Mary Heaton 22, Maud Houck 22, Lucy Hamilton 20, which is very creditable.

Altgeld and the Criminals.

The country views with mingled horror and amazement the closing acts of the administration of Gov. Altgeld, of Illinois. Following the most lavish use of the pardoning power ever known during his whole term, on the eve of his retirement he turns loose 11 desperate criminals in a single day. Here is the complete list of the criminals and their terms of imprisonment: Murderer, 5 years; thief, 10 years; burglar, 20 years; burglar, 20 years; illegal banking, 1 year; dangerous criminal, 25 years; robber, 20 years; burglar, 25 years; illegal banking, 1 year, and murderer, life sentence.

Many of the released prisoners are desperate and dangerous characters who have been caught and convicted at great expense and trouble to the State, but they are turned loose by the Governor, to begin again to prey upon society, without any apparent reason except that sympathy with the lawless and criminal elements which has been exhibited by his whole course as a public man.

When we consider the boldness with which he advocated the cause of lawlessness in his public utterances during the late campaign, and before, and when we see how he has the courage to carry out his sentiments by relieving from punishment those who are at war with society, we have great cause to be thankful that he is departing from public life, and still greater cause for thankfulness that the national campaign which he conducted last fall, with William Jennings Bryan as the figurehead, was not successful. What a frightful thing it would have been to have been subject to the government of a man whose chief aim would have been to curry favor with criminals and to encourage crime by turning them loose upon the public. We are just learning what we escaped by the vote of the third of November.—*Pittsburg Times.*

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's office at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be confirmed ni si February 3, 1897, and absolutely February 9, 1897.

1. STAHLEY.—First and final account of W. C. Swan, executor of Ellen Stahley, late of the borough of Shade Gap, dec'd., with distribution.
2. LIGHTNER.—First and final account of Carrie M. Lightner, administratrix of Edward Lightner, late of the borough of Petersburg, deceased.
3. HEETER.—First and final account of Samuel Heeter, administrator of Adam Heeter, late of Clay township, dec'd.
4. JACKSON.—Second partial account of Thomas Jackson, executor and trustee under the will of Dr. Wm. M. Jackson, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased.
5. CORNELIUS.—Account of G. D. Cornelius, administrator of Geo. W. Cornelius, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, dec'd.
6. MITCHELL.—First and final account of Thomas Mitchell, administrator of John H. Mitchell, deceased, late of Jackson township.
7. NEFF.—First and final account of Joseph Oburn and J. O. Martin, administrators of John H. Neff, late of West township, deceased, as filed by Joseph Oburn.
8. SMITH.—First and final account of James Smith, executor of John B. Smith, late of Jackson township, deceased.
9. LANG.—First and final account of Solomon Lininger, administrator of B. F. Lang, late of Penn township, dec'd.
10. KENNEDY.—First and final account of J. R. Simpson and Alfred Porter, executors of John H. Kennedy, late of the borough of Alexandria, deceased.
11. GIVIN.—First and final account of Andrew B. Grubb, administrator of Catharine B. Givin, late of Walker township, dec'd.

Register's Office, Jan. 4, 1897. } B. F. GODARD, Register.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons interested that the following inventories of the goods and chattels set apart to widows under the Act of the 14th day of April, 1851, have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, and will be confirmed ni si on February 3, 1897. If no exceptions be filed thereto the same will be confirmed absolutely May 5, 1897.

1. BANKS.—Appraisement of the real estate of John Banks, late of Union township, deceased, out of which Catharine Banks, widow, claims her exemption.
2. WHITSEL.—Inventory of the personal property and appraisement of the real estate of Adam G. Whitsel, late of Cromwell township, deceased, as taken by his widow, Matilda J. Whitsel.

Office of Clerk O. C., Jan. 4, 1897. } B. F. GODARD, Clerk O. C.

FOR SALE.—The undersigned, executor of the estate of James E. McDonald, late deceased, of the borough of Mapleton, offers at private sale the real estate of the deceased. This is a very desirable property and will be sold at a bargain. For further particulars call on or address, J. G. TEMPLETON, Goraneh, Huntingdon Co., Pa. 1-13-97

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

[ESTATE OF JOHN BANKS, DECEASED.]

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1897,

at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate in Union township, Huntingdon county, Pennsylvnania, about half a mile from Mapleton borough, bounded by lands formerly of Andrew Wise, Henry Kauffman, Philip Hooper, M. F. Campbell, Henry Miller, Rev. Quinter and others, containing THIRTY (30) ACRES, ONE HUNDRED and TWENTY-FIVE (125) PERCHES, more or less—excepting and deducting therefrom the lots (each 50 x 125 feet) sold off as follows: 2 lots to Mrs. Fannie Banks, 1 lot to Mrs. Lida Wagner, 1 lot to —— Green, now owned by N. A. Skipper, 2 lots to M. L. Rex, 1 lot to Henry Barkley, and 1 lot to —— Hooper, now owned by John Long.

The improvements on above tract are three dwelling houses, a stable and other outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. to be paid in cash when property is struck off, thirty per cent. on confirmation of sale, when deed will be delivered, and the balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest from confirmation of sale. Deferred payments to be secured by the judgments of the purchaser.

J. L. HETRICK, Administrator.

1-6-97-d.

FOR RENT—A dwelling house. For further particulars call on or address W. T. BORING, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—Store room with dwelling attached. Excellent location. For particulars call on or address, GEO. L. SMITH, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

HARD COAL—three sizes, stove, nut and pea. H. H. SWOPE, Mapleton Depot, Pa. 9-23.

PENNSYLVANIA Railroad Company.

Personally-Conducted Tours

MATCHLESS IN EVERY FEATURE.

CALIFORNIA

Three tours to CALIFORNIA and the PACIFIC COAST will leave Harrisburg, Altoona and Pittsburg January 27, February 24, and March 27, 1897. Five weeks in California on the first tour, and four weeks on the second. Passengers on the third tour may return on regular trains within nine months. Stop will be made at New Orleans for Mardi-Gras festivities on the second tour.

Rates from all points on the Penna. R. R. System: First tour, $310; second tour, $350; third tour, $210. From Pittsburg, $5 less for each tour.

FLORIDA

Jacksonville tours, allowing two weeks in Florida, will leave New York and Philadelphia January 26, February 9 and 23, and March 9, 1897. Rate, covering expenses en route in both directions, $53 from Pittsburg, and proportionate rates from other points.

For detailed itineraries and other information, apply at ticket agencies, or address Thos. E. Watt, Pass. Agent, Western District, 360 Fifth Avenue, Pitsburg, Pa. 12-9 to 3-27-97

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—

[Estate of Mrs. Ellen McHugh, dec'd.]

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary upon the estate of Mrs. Ellen McHugh, late of Mapleton, have been granted to the undersigned. Persons having claims against said estate will present same, duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are required to make immediate payment.

JOHN A. McHUGH, Executor, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

Dec. 26, '96. 6t.

Great January Clearance Sale.

One of the particular features of this sale will be Ladies' Muslin Underwear.

A big lot of gowns reduced to 25c.
A big lot of gowns 60c reduced to 45c.
Fine corset covers reduced to 20c.
Fine corset covers 50c reduced to 35c.
A lot of white goods reduced to 5 and 10c.
A lot of fine novelty dress goods from $1.25 to 50c.
A lot of fine novelty dress goods from $1.65 to $1.00.
A lot of fine novelty dress goods from 50c to 25c.
A lot of French sateen from 37½ to 15c.
A lot of percale from 12½ to 8c.
A lot of eiderdown from 35c to 20c.
A lot of eiderdown from 75c to 40c.
A lot of children's underwear 75c to 25c.
A lot of children's red underwear at half price.
A lot of men's underwear from $1.00 to 50c.
A lot of men's overshirts from 75 and 85 to 50c.
A lot of ladies' overshirts from 50c to 35c.
A lot of ladies' wrappers from 60c to 40c.
A lot of ladies' black skirts from $2.50 to $1.90.
A lot of ladies' black moreen skirts from $3.50 to $2.50.
A lot of blankets from $1.00 to 75c.
A lot of blankets from $1.25 to 98c.
A lot of W. C. C. and P. N. corsets from $1.00 to 75c
A lot of W. C. C. and P. N. corsets $1.25 and $1.50 to $1.00.
A lot of children's corsets 50c and 75c to 20c.
A lot of velveteen and plush 50c to 15c.
A lot of carpet samples for rugs at half price.
2200 yards of dark best prints at 4c yd.
2000 yards of brown muslin at 4c yd.
Lots of ribbons, embroideries, laces, stand covers, piano covers, shawls, etc. at half price.
4 ladies' astrakan capes $10.00 to $6.00.
50 white bed spreads 50c each.

☞ This sale is going to be a very extensive one. Do not miss it!

Two Days Only, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, January 22 and 23.

Wm. Reed & Son.

HUGO MAYER'S

Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

33⅓ Per Cent. Reduction

On any OVERCOAT in the store. Select whatever one you want and deduct one-third from the plainly-marked price.

For	Overcoats	that	are	marked	$4.00,	you pay $2.67.
"	"	"	"	$5.00,	"	$3.33.
"	"	"	"	$6.00,	"	$4.00.
"	"	"	"	$7.50,	"	$5.00.
"	"	"	"	$9.00,	"	$6.00.
"	"	"	"	$10.00,	"	$6.67.
"	"	"	"	$12.00,	"	$8.00.
"	"	"	"	$15.00,	"	$10.00.
"	"	"	"	$18.00,	"	$12.00.

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall,

Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

New Millinery Goods

Received each week in all the latest novelties in flowers and fancy feathers, Children's Caps,

Tam O'Shanters and Ladies' Hats,

All new hats trimmed free of charge during this month. Will give you better bargains than you can get in a larger town.

KATE COWHER.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Jan. 20, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—A little daughter of Isaac Horton, of this place, has been critically ill for several days past.

—The Huntingdon Reformatory has applied for a State appropriation of $194,755 for the next two years.

—Edward B. Hamel, of Olivia, Blair county, visited his daughter, Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, in this place, last Sunday.

—Albert Carothers, of Mill Creek, spent Sunday with friends in this place, and was the guest of D. B. Miller and wife.

—The Midwinter Fair, which was to have been held in the armory of Co. A, Huntingdon, during this month has been postponed until February 17th.

—L. S. Wible and wife, of Clear Ridge, Fulton county, were called to this place last week on account of the serious illness of Mrs. Wible's father, James D. Wood.

—L. A. Himes, of Mill Creek, foreman of division No. 38, and John Port, of Barree, foreman of division No. 44, each received a prize of $50 for the best kept sections on the Middle division of the Pennsylvania railroad.

—It is stated on good authority that the Berwind-White Coal company, of Philadelphia, has purchased extensive mineral rights at Scalp Level and will shortly begin the development of a large tract there and will found a town.

—William A. Sponsler, Esq., president of the defunct Perry County Bank, and the oldest member of the Perry county bar, died last Friday morning of pneumonia, at the residence of his father-in-law, W. F. Patton, in Tuscarora township.

—There will be two eclipses in 1897, both of the sun. The first is an annular eclipse visible here as a partial eclipse toward sunset on February 1st. The second is also an annular eclipse of the sun July 29th, visible throughout the United States.

—Thomas Plummer, aged 70 years, a watchman on the Pennsylvania railroad for the past thirty-three years at what is known as Summerhill Deep Cut, was instantly killed Monday afternoon by mail west. He is survived by his wife and ten children.

—We are requested to announce that a local institute will be held in Orbisonia on Saturday, the 23d inst.; also that the Orbisonia public schools will give a free literary entertainment in the school hall on the evening of the 22nd inst., to which all are cordially invited.

—Court reporter McDivitt has transcribed from shorthand the evidence and charge of the court in the Venzelona homicide case, making a record of 160 pages. For this work he is paid $1.50 per 1000 words by an act of Assembly. The cost of the murder trial will probably reach $1800.

—Mrs. W. E. Bitner and child, of Pittsburg, spent a few hours with the family of M. L. Rex last Saturday. She was on her way home from Perry county whither she had been in attendance at the funeral of her brother, Robert P. Hall, a railroader, who had been killed the previous Sunday at Elmira, New York.

—A number of Altoona gunners are about to stock Blair county with Mongolian pheasants which they are breeding near that city. Early this spring George Fresh and Dr. Spanogle and thirteen others purchased a pair of the birds and have raised thirty-four specimens. The first birds will be liberated this spring.

—S. B. Myers, dealer in general merchandise, Huntingdon, last Saturday made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. Mr. Myers is a fine young man and we sympathize deeply with him in his misfortune. Inability to make collections is the cause of the assignment. We hope he may soon be "on his feet" again.

—Judge Hemphill, of the Chester County Court, Monday handed down a decision pronouncing the Pure Food law of Pennsylvania unconstitutional. Six grocers were recently found guilty here under the act and applied for a new trial. It was in passing on this application that Judge Hemphill gave his decision upon the unconstitutionality of the law.

—Joseph Tuefel, a barber of Altoona, yesterday evening cut his throat with a razor with suicidal intent. The deed was committed in an out house in the rear of his residence. Domestic difficulties led Tuefel to the rash act. A physician attended to the wounds but has no hope of his recovery.

—William Robbins, an old soldier, was assaulted and robbed of $30 at Clearfield, Pa., one night recently. He had just drawn his pension money and was on his way home. At a dark place in the street a man ran up to him, threw pepper in his eyes, caught him by the throat and took the money from his pocket. The robber then made his escape and has not been discovered.

—The time for hearing arguments on applications for liquor licenses in Huntingdon county has been changed, by direction of President Judge Bailey, from the third Tuesday in March of each year to the second Monday of that month. This change has been occasioned by reason of the change in the time for holding the regular March Argument court. A judicial order directing the change was made by the court Thursday morning.

Argument Court Proceedings.

A rule was granted on the administrator of P. W. McPherran, of Spruce Creek, to show cause why Thomas Benner should not be relieved as bondsman. A rule was also granted to show cause why the administrator should not be discharged.

An inquest was awarded on the estate of John Mitchell, late of Jackson township.

The petition to divide Cromwell township into two election districts was refused.

Thomas F. Bailey, Esq., was appointed master to ascertain facts in dispute between C. T. Swoope and George P. Wakefield and others, proprietors of the Grange store at Petersburg.

Edward Smith, of Trough Creek, the young man who was convicted at the December term of court of pointing a firearm at members of a family named Robinson, was sentenced on Monday to pay a fine of $20, costs of prosecution, and undergo imprisonment in the county jail for three months.

Celebrated His 84th Birthday.

The Tyrone correspondent of the Altoona *Tribune* says: "Our veteran friend Nicholas Miller, who was born at Horning's Ford, Mifflin county, January 14, 1813, celebrated his 84th birthday at the home of his son, Calvin Miller, on East Tenth street, on Thursday last. His son Calvin for many years has occupied the responsible position of locomotive engineer on the Tyrone and Harrisburg coal train. Mr. Miller lived for many years in Trough Creek valley, Huntingdon county. Six of his children are yet living—four boys and two girls, viz: Calvin, of Tyrone; Henry, of Westmoreland county; James, somewhere in the west; John, of Mapleton, Huntingdon county; Mrs. William C. Miller, of Tyrone, and Mrs. Priscilla Eade, of Burnham, Mifflin county, Pa. For upwards of the past fifty years Mr. Miller has not required the attendance a physician."

Fires.

A farm house in Oneida township, belonging to James T. Foster, and occupied by J. G. Snyder and family, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday afternoon of last week. 150 bushels of potatoes, a lot of apples, canned fruit, etc., stored in the cellar, were also destroyed. The loss is a serious one to Mr. Snyder, who has a large family to support. The house was insured for $600.

On the night of the 12th inst. a farm house belonging to J. E. Smucker, trustee for Sarah Blair Case, situate in Tell township, caught fire from a fire-place in the second story and was entirely consumed. The house was insured.

William H. Minnick's foundry and machine shop, at Warriorsmark, together with all its contents, was destroyed by fire early on Tuesday morning of last week. There was an insurance of $1800 on the property.

A Cure For Lame Back.

"My daughter, when recovering from an attack of fever, was a great sufferer from pain in the back and hips," writes Louden Grover, of Sardis, Ky. "After using quite a number of remedies without any benefit she tried one bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm, and it has given entire relief." Chamberlain's Pain Balm is also a certain cure for rheumatism. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

Proposed Changes in Game Laws.

The State Game Commission has prepared a set of amendments which they hope to have incorporated into the game laws of the state. The changes proposed by these amendments are of a sweeping nature, and their adoption by the legislature will effect a radical reform of the abuses now prevalent. They prohibit the killing for sale of any kind of game in Pennsylvania, and prohibit the shipping of game outside the state. The amount of game that has been killed and sent outside of the state for sale is enormous. The state zoologist is receiving numerous replies to the circular reecently sent out, asking for the statistics on this question, and is at present preparing a pamphlet for distribution among the sportsmen and the members of the legislature, giving the results of his investigations of the subject. Mr. Kenedy says that the figures in this book will open people's eyes to the awful slaughter of game that has been going on in this state for years.

Another change proposed by the commission is the alteration in the times in which hunting may be allowed. It has been deemed advisable to make all the seasons come in and go out at the same time, thus saving much complication. The new law makes the seasons for all kinds of game coincident, beginning on October 15th and ending on December 15th.

A Big Bridge.

Bids have been invited by the Pennsylvania railroad company for the rebuilding of the long bridge across the Susquehanna river at Wrightsville, Pa., which was destroyed by a cyclone several months ago. The new bridge, which will be of iron and steel, will be 6,500 feet long, and will be double decked. The lower deck will be occupied by the railroad track and the upper as a wagon road. The upper deck will be longer than the lower deck, in order to carry the wagon-way over the railroad tracks, and thus remove the dangerous grade crossings. About 7,030 tons of iron and steel will be required to build the bridge. The piers and abutments of the old structure, which were but slightly damaged, will be used to carry the superstructure of the new bridge.

Wealth in a Tin Box.

An old-fashioned tin box, containing the evidences of wealth of Judge James Gardner, deceased, the senior partner in the late banking house of Gardner, Morrow & Co., Hollidaysburg, was opened Friday by order of the Blair county courts. Judge John M. Bailey specially presided. This box had been impounded to pay the claims of the creditors. It contained bonds, notes, mortgages and stocks, worth between $50,000 and $60,000, which will be applied, under authority of the court, to the liquidation of the bank's indebtedness. Many curious people from all the surrounding towns witnessed the ceremony of opening the box.

No. 101's Great Run.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: It was a great run that the huge class L, No. 101, made over the Middle division with the fast mail the other day. Drawing eight cars she covered the eighty-three miles from Newton Hamilton to this city in eighty minutes, the 13.1 miles between Newport and Duncannon being made in eleven minutes. Jacob Beck was at the throttle and A. Wilson Black was conductor. Both are Harrisburgers. This run comes pretty near establishing a record for the class L machine. A year or so ago a fast train covered the 105 miles between Philadelphia and this city in 110 minutes, but the recent achievement of the 101 is slightly better.

Attention, Republicans!

A meeting of the republican voters of Mapleton borough will be held in the band hall to-morrow (Thursday) evening at half past six o'clock for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for the various borough offices. The primaries will be held at the lock-up on Saturday evening following. Polls will be open from 5 to 7 P. M. Let everyone interested in the borough affairs be present.

GEO. W. WRIGHT,
Rep. Committeeman.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Borough School Report.

Following is a report of the borough schools for the month ending Tuesday, January 19, 1897:

School No. 4—I. B. Whitehead, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled.	13	12	25
Average attendance.	12	11	23
Per cent. of "	96	95	96

Following pupils missed no time during the month: Bruce Yocum, Charlie Swope, Eddie McCarl, Howard Himes, Almira Fisher, Bessie Chilcote, Cora Miller, Doretha Robley, Ettie McDonald, Junie McConahy, Myrtle Wright.

School No. 3—A. M. Smith, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled.	14	12	26
Average attendance.	13	10	23
Per cent. of "	97	90	94

Following pupils missed no time during the month: Ada Wilson, Iva Chilcote, Lulu McDonald, Mazie McMullin, Mary White, Bessie Neice, Annie Lamberson, William Buchanan, Mason Hicks, John Robley, Howard Stubbs, Jesse Swope, James Fisher, Wilbur Yocum, Benjamin Barkley, Philip McDonald, Jesse Brumbaugh.

School No. 2—Mary H. Black, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled.	23	21	44
Average attendance.	20	17	37
Per cent. of "	90	88	89

Following pupils missed no time during the month: Lizzie Chilcote, Georgie Dell, Myrtle Fisher, Nannie Henderson, Mattie Barkley, Mattie Himes, Ada McDonald, Edith Wood, Pearl Neice, Taylor Bailey, Foster Bell, Victor Brumbaugh, John Hagans, James Hommon, Harry Thompson, Thomas White, Loy McCarl, James McHugh, Chas. O'Connor, Herbert Henderson, Luther Skipper, Loy Rex.

Lottie Skipper, Anna Lamberson, Richard Bailey and John Robley were promoted to room No. 3.

School No. 1—Louisa A. Dell, Teacher.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole No. enrolled.	25	22	47
Average attendance.	21	17	38
Per cent. of "	92	85	89

Following pupils missed no time during the month: Dale Bell, Charlie Shore, Roy O'Connor, Robert McCarl, David Hagans, John Himes, Harry Hommon, Harry Henderson, David Norris, Clinton Dell, Edward Spangler, Blanche Chilcote, Tillie Neice, Almeda Neice, Olive Morgan, Esther Brown, Edna Fisher, Montie McCarl, Mattie Brininger, Maud Barkley. Visitors, 2.

Pearl Neice, Loy Rex and Zachary Gladfelter were promoted to room No. 2.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been issued by B. F. Godard, clerk of the Orphans' court, during the past week:

Andrew C. Neff, Porter township, and Grace Stouffer, McConnellstown.

Samuel Switzer and Melvina Clayton, Warriorsmark township.

T. Bruce Appleby and Margaret Peterson, Dublin township.

David P. Weaver, Hopewell township, and Fannie B. Lane, Tyrone, Pa.

Alfred E. Jacobs, Danville, Pa., and Maud Mifflin Swope, Huntingdon.

—It takes each year 200,000 acres of forest to supply cross ties for the railroads of the United States.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.
No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green
K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

Regular Discount Day—WEDNESDAY.

Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. B13z.

Extravagance

may lie in paying too much for a thing, or in paying too little. If you buy Dry Goods for less than we ask, you'll not get as good quality—that's poor economy. If you pay more, you pay too much, because we sell the best there is for the money. We have a nice assortment for your inspection, including Storm Serge, Cheviot, Hop Sacking, Henrietta, Cashmere, Plaids, Cloth and the finest assortment of Muslins we ever had.

We give prices on a few things:

Muslin,	5, 6, 6½, 7 and 8c.
Medicated red flannel, good quality,	20c.
Heavy Empress flannel,	7, 8 and 10c.
Shaker flannel,	7, 8 and 12c.
Heavy shirting,	10 to 12c.
Extra heavy blue Denim, for overalls,	12c.
Ticking,	12 to 18c.
Navy blue flannel,	20c.
Fine bleached table Damask,	30c.
Fast color, red " "	30c.
Men's underwear, per suit,	70c to $1.00.
Overalls,	35, 50 and 60c.
Men's odd pants,	$1.00 worth $1.25.

GROCERIES and HARDWARE.

A common expression of the people is, "If you can't get what you want at J. O. Heaton's Store you don't need to go elsewhere." Evidence that our lines are complete.

J. O. HEATON,

Caseville, - - Penn'a.

We are Still at the Old Stand

With the usual stock of General Merchandise. We are

Prepared To Accommodate You

as well as any other store in this part of the county. If we do not have just what you want we will get it on short notice. We will receive and care for

Rock and White Oak Ties

and advance goods on them until inspected and make prompt returns. All kinds of Salable Produce taken in exchange for goods.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common water glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

WHAT TO DO.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy, fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effects following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. Sold by druggists, price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention this paper and send your full postoffice address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

The Chicago Dispatch says there are 3,500,000 unemployed in the United States.

WHEN bilious or costive, eat a Cascaret, candy cathartic; cure guaranteed; 10c., 25c.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

CASCARETS stimulate liver, kidneys and bowels. Never sicken, weaken or gripe; 10c.

Experiments are expensive. It is no experiment to take the medicine which thousands endorse as the best; which cures when others fail, namely

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, indigestion, biliousness. 25 cents.

A Moth a Foot Wide.

For the second time the Denton collection of butterflies and moths is on exhibition at the American art galleries in New York. Last year this collection attracted much attention, and this year it returns nearly double in size, and including lepidoptera from all parts of the world. In order to obtain some of these specimens, the collectors braved the dangers of exploration in islands infected by cannibals and threaded the jungles of India. One of the notable new specimens is the owl moth of Brazil, which measures more than a foot from wing tip to wing tip. Unlike the collections of last year, this collection is not for sale piecemeal. If it is not sold during the exhibition, which will last three weeks, Mr. Denton will take it to London and exhibit it there. There are about 1300 specimens, exclusive of duplicates.—Boston Transcript.

Sharks' Teeth That Could Chew a Man.

Sharks grow a new row of teeth for every year of their age until they reach maturity. The jaws of a full-grown specimen can be extended about eighteen inches.—St. Louis Republic.

WOMAN'S STRUGGLE.

All women work.

Some in the homes.

Some in church, and some in the whirl of society.

Many in the stores and shops, and tens of thousands are on the never-ceasing treadmill earning their daily food.

All are subject to the same physical laws; all suffer alike from the same physical disturbances; there is

serious derangement in the womb. Lydia E. Pinkham's "Vegetable Compound" is the unfailing cure for this trouble. It strengthens the proper muscles, and displacement with all its horrors will no more crush you.

Backache, dizziness, fainting, "bearing-down," disordered stomach, moodiness, dislike of friends and society—all symptoms of the one cause—will be quickly dispelled, and you will again be free.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "Storming the Heights."

TEXT: "Who art thou, O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain."—Zechariah iv., 7.

Zerubbabel! Who owned that difficult name in which three times the letter "b" occurs, disposing most people to stammer in the pronunciation? Zerubbabel was the splendid man called to rebuild the destroyed temple of Jerusalem. Stone for the building had been quarried, and the trowel had rung at the laying of the cornerstone, and all went well, when the Cuthæans offered to help in the work. They were a bad lot of people, and Zerubbabel declined their help, and then the trouble began. The Cuthæans prejudiced the secretary of the treasury against Zerubbabel, so that the wages of the carpenters and masons could not be paid, and the heavy cedar timbers which had been dragged from Mount Lebanon to the Mediterranean and floated in rafts from Beirut to Joppa and were to be drawn by ox team from Joppa to Jerusalem had halted, and as a result of the work of those jealous Cuthæans for sixteen years the building of the temple was stopped. But after sixteen years Zerubbabel, the mighty soul, got a new call from God to go ahead with the temple building, and the angel of the Lord in substance said: "They have piled up obstacles in the way of Zerubbabel until they have become as a mountain, height above height, crag above crag, but it shall all be thundered down and made flat and smooth as the floor of a house. 'Who art thou, O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain.'"

Well, the Cuthæans are not all dead yet. They are busy in every neighborhood and every city and every Nation of every age, heaping obstacles in the way of the cause of God. They have piled up hindrances above hindrances until they have become a hill, and the hill has become a mountain, and the mountain has become an Alp, and there it stands, right in the way of all movements for the world's salvation. Some people are so discouraged about the height and breadth of this mountain in front of them that they have done nothing for sixteen years, and many of those who are at work trying to do something toward removing the mountain toil in such a way that I can see they have not much faith that the mountain of hindrances will ever be removed. They feel they must do their duty, but they feel all the time—I can hear it in their prayers and exhortations—that they are striking their pickaxes and shovels into the sides of the Rocky Mountains. If the good Lord will help me while I preach, I will give you the names of some of the high mountains which are really in the way and then show you that those mountains are to be prostrated, torn down, ground up, leveled, put out of sight forever. "Who art thou, O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain."

First, there is the mountain of prejudice, as lone as a range of the Pyrenees. Prejudice against the Bible as a dull book, an inconsistent book, a cruel book, an unclean book, and in every way an unfit book. The most of them have never read it. They think the strata of the rocks contradict the account in Genesis. The poor souls do not know that the Mosaic account agrees exactly with the geological account. No violin or flute ever was in better accord. By crowbar and pickax and shovel and blasting powder the geologist goes down in the earth and says: "The first thing created in the furnishing of the earth was the plants." Moses says: "Aye, I told you that in the book of Genesis, 'The earth brought forth grass and herb, yielding seed after his kind and the tree yielding fruit.'" The geologist goes on digging in the earth and says: "The next thing in the furnishing of the earth was the making of the creatures of the sea." Moses says: "Aye, I told you that was next in the book of Genesis. 'God said, Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creatures that have life, and God created great whales.'"

The geologist goes on digging and says, "The next thing in the furnishing of the earth was the creation of the cattle, and the reptiles and the beasts of the field." "Aye," says Moses. I told you that was next in the first chapter of Genesis, 'And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, cattle and creeping things, and beasts of the earth after his kind.'" The geologist goes on digging in the earth and says, "The next creature was the human family." "Aye," says Moses. "I told you that was next in the book of Genesis, 'So God created man in His own image, in the image of God created He him; male and female, created He them.'" Those prejudiced against the Bible do not know that the explorations in Egypt and Palestine and Syria are confirming the Scriptures—the same facts written on monuments and on the walls of exhumed cities as written in the Bible. The city of Pithom has been unburied, and its bricks are found to have been made without straw, exactly corresponding with the Bible story of the persecuted Hebrews. On terra cotta cylinder, recently brought up from thousands of years of burial, the capture of Babylon by Cyrus is told. On a Babylonian gem recently found are the figures of a tree, a man, a woman and a serpent, and the hands of the man and woman are stretched up toward the tree as to pluck the fruit. Thus the Bible story of the fall is confirmed.

In a museum at Constantinople you see a piece of the wall that once in the ancient temple of Jerusalem separated the court of the Gentiles and the court of the Israelites, to which Paul refers when he says of Christ, "He is our peace, Who hath broken down the middle wall of partition between us." On tablets recently discovered have been found the names of prominent men of the Bible, spelled a little different, according to the demands of ancient language. "Adamu" for Adam, "Abramn" for Abraham, "Ablu" for Abel, and so on. Twenty-two feet underground has been found a seal inscribed with the words, "Haggai, son of Shebaniah," thousands of years ago cut, showing that the Prophet Haggai, who wrote a part of the Bible, was not a myth.

The royal engineers have found, eighty feet below the surface of the ground at Jerusalem, Phœnician pottery and hewn stones with inscriptions showing that they were furnished by Hiram, King of Tyre, just as the Bible says they were. The great names of Bible history, that many suppose are names of imaginary beings, are found cut into imperishable stones which have within a few years been rolled up from their entombment of ages, such as Sennacherib and Tiglath-Pileser. On the edge of a bronzed step and on burned brick has been found the name of Nebuchadnezzar. Henry Rawlinson and Oppett and Hicks and Palestine exploration societies and Assyriologists and Egyptologists have rolled another Bible up from the depths of the earth, and lo! it corresponds exactly with our Bible, the rock Bible just like the printed Bible, inscriptions on cylinders and brickwork cut 3800 years before Christ testifying to the truth of what we read 1897 years after Christ. The story of the tower of Babel has been confirmed by the fact that recently at Babel an oblong pile of brick 110 feet high evidences the remains of a fallen tower. In the inspired book of Ezra we read of the great and noble Asnapper, a name that meant nothing especial until recently in pried up Egyptian sculpture we have the story there told of him as a great hunter as well as a great warrior. What I say now is news to those prejudiced against the Bible. They are so far behind the times that they know not that the old book is being proved true by the prying eye of the antiquarian and the ringing hammer of the archæologist and the plunging hammer of the geologist. No more is infidelity characterized by its blasphemy than by its ignorance, but, oh! what a high mountain of prejudice against the Bible, against Christianity, against churches, against all evangelizing enterprises—a mountain that casts its long black shadows over this continent and over all continents! Geographers tell us that Mount Everest is the highest mountain in the world. Oh, no! The mountain of prejudice against Christianity is higher than the highest crags that dare the lightnings of heaven. Before Zerubbabel, can it ever become a plain?

Another mountain of hindrance is that of positive and outspoken immorals. There is the mountain of inebriacy. It is piled with kegs and demijohns and decanters and hogsheads, on which sit the victims of that traffic whose one business is to rob earth and heaven of the most generous and large hearted and splendid of the human race. If their business was to take only the mean and stingy and contemptible and useless, we would not say much against the work, for there are tens of thousands of men and women who are a nuisance to the world, and their obliteration from human society would be an advantage to all that is good. The removal of these moral deficits would not arouse in us much of a protest. But inebriety takes the best. The mountain of inebriacy stands in the way of the kingdom of God, and hundreds of thousands of men but for that hindrance would step right into the ranks of the Lord's host and march heavenward, each one taking a regiment with him. The mountain of inebriacy is not an ordinary mountain, but it is armed. It is a line of fortresses continually blazing away its destructive forces upon all our neighborhoods, towns and cities, their volleys of death poured down upon the homes and churches. Under this power more than 100,000 men and women are in this country every year imprisoned, and an army of 600,000 drunkards almost shake the earth with their staggering tread. It causes in this country 300 murders and 400 suicides a year. This mountain of inebriacy has not only assaulted the land, but bombarded the shipping of the sea, and some of the most appalling shipwrecks on Atlantic and Pacific coasts have been the result. What sank the steamer Rothsay Castle, on the way from Liverpool to Dublin, destroying 100 human lives? A drunken sea captain. What blew up the Ben Sherrod on the Mississippi and sent 150 to horrible death? A drunken crew. What drove on the breakers a steamer making its way from New York to Charleston and sent whole families on the way home from summer watering places to the merciless depths of the sea? A drunken sea captain. Gather up from the depths of the rivers and lakes and oceans the bones of those shipwrecked by intoxicated captains and crews, and you could build out of them a temple of horrors, all the pillars and altars and floors and ceilings fashioned of human skulls. Is it possible that such a mountain of inebriacy can ever be made a plain?

Yonder also is the mountain of crime, with its strata of fraud and malpractice and malfeasance and blackmail and burglary and piracy and embezzlement and libertinism and theft, all its heights manned with the desperadoes, the cutthroats, the pickpockets, the thimble riggers, the corsairs, the wreckers, the bandits, the tricksters, the forgers, the thugs, the garroters, the fire fiends, the dynamiters, the shoplifters, the kleptomaniacs, the pyromaniacs, the dipsomaniacs, the smugglers, the kidnapers, the Jack Sheppards, the Robert Macaires and the Macbeths of villainy. The crimes of the world! Am I not right in calling them, when piled up together, a mountain? But we cannot bring ourselves to appreciate great heights except by comparison. You think of Mount Washington as high, especially those of you who ascended as of old, on mule back, or more recently by rail train, to the Tip Top House. Oh, no! that is not high. For it is only about 6000 feet, whereas rising on this Western Hemisphere are Chimborazo, 21,000 feet high, and Mount Sahama, 23,000 feet high, and Mount Sarato, 24,800 feet high. But that is not the highest mountain on the Western Hemisphere. The highest mountain is the mountain of crime, and is it possible that this mountain, before our Zerubbabel, can ever be made a plain?

There is also the mountain of war, the most volcanic of all mountains—the Vesuvius which, not content, like the Vesuvius of Italy, with overwhelming two cities, Herculaneum and Pompeii, has covered with its fiery scoria thousands of cities, and would like to whelm all the cities of both hemispheres. Give this mountain full utterance, and it would cover up Washington and New York and London as easily as a householder, with his shovel at 10 o'clock at night, banks a grate fire with ashes. This mountain is a pile of fortresses, barricades and armories, the world's artillery heaped, wheels above wheels, columbiads above columbiads, seventy-four pounders above seventy-four pounders, wrecked Nations above wrecked Nations.

This mountain of war is not only loaded to cannonade the earth, but it is also a cemetery, holding the corpses of 30,000,000 slain in the wars of Alexander and Cyrus, 60,000,000 slain in Roman wars, 180,000,000 slain in war with Turks and Saracens and holding about 35,000,000,000 corpses, not million, but billion, which was the estimate made by Edmund Burke more than 100 years ago of those who had been destroyed by war, so that you would have to add more millions now. Twenty years ago a careful author estimated that about fourteen times the then population of the world had gone down in battle or in hospital after battle. Ah, this mountain of war is not like an ordinary mountain! It is like Kilauea, one of the Sandwich Islands, which holds the greatest volcano in all the earth, and concerning which I wrote from the Sandwich Islands a few years ago.

"What a hissing, bellowing, tumbling, soaring force is Kilauea! Lake of unquenchable fire; convolutions and paroxysms of flame; elements of nature in torture; torridity and luridity; congregation of dreads; molten horrors; sulphurous abysms; swirling mystery of all time; infinite turbulence; chimney of perdition; wallowing terrors; fifteen acres of threats; glooms insufferable and Dantesque; caldron stirred by the champion witch of pandemonium; campfire of the armies of Diabolus; wrath of the mountains in full bloom; shimmering incandescence; pyrotechnics of the planet; furnace blast of the ages; Kilauea!" But, my friends, mightier, higher, vaster, hotter, more raging, is the volcanic mountain of war. It has been blazing for hundreds of years and will keep on blazing until, until—but I dare not hazard a prophecy. Can it be that its fires will ever be put out? Can it be that its roar will ever be silenced? Can it be that before our Zerubbabel that blazing mountain will ever become a plain?

There is also the long range of mountains, longer than Appalachian range, longer than Caucasian range, longer than Sierra Nevada range—the piled up opposition of bad literature, bad homes, bad institutions, bad amusements, bad centuries, bad religions—Paganism, Hindooism, Buddhism, Mohammedanism and buttressed and enthroned godlessness, devoted to ambition and lust and hydra headed, argus eyed abomination, as it stands with lifted fist and mocking lips, challenging Jehovah upon the throne of the universe to strike if He dare. Oh, it is a great mountain, as my text declares. There is no use in denying it. The most authentic statistics declare it. The signs of the times prove it. All Christian workers realize it. It is a mountain. "The mountain can never be brought down," says worldly speculation. "The mountain can never be made a plain," says a small faith in the churches. Well, let us see. Let us look about for the implements we can lay our hands on. Let us count the number on our side who are willing to dig with a shovel or bore a tunnel or blast a rock. Let us see if there is any foreign help that will come in to re-enforce us. I do not want to make myself absurd by attempting an impossibility. If it is only one spade at the foot of Mount Blanc, if it is only one arm, capable of lifting but a few pounds, against a mountain that weighs 100,000,000 tons, let us quit before we make ourselves the travesty and caricature of the universe. If we are to undertake this job, first of all we must have a competent engineer, one who knows all about excavations, about embankments, about tunnels, about mountains. I know engineers who have carved up mountains, cut down mountains, removed mountains. I will do nothing unless I know who is to be our engineer. Zerubbabel led at the rebuilding of the ancient temple, and Matthew Henry, the greatest of commentators, declares that our Zerubbabel is the Lord Jesus Christ. The Zerubbabel of my text was only a type of the glorious and omnipotent Jesus, and as I look up into the face of this divine engineer and see it glow with all the splendors of the Godhead, and see that in His arm is the almightiness that flung out all the worlds that glitter in the midnight heavens, and that to lift the Himalayas would cost Him no more effort than for me to lift an ounce, my courage begins to rally, and my faith begins to mount, and my enthusiasm is all aflame, and the words of my text this moment just fit my lips and express the triumph of my soul, and I cry out: "Who art thou, O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain?"

I tell you the mountain is coming down. It is coming down rapidly. It will all come down. There are those who hear or read these words who will gaze upon its complete prostration, for what is the use of my keeping back any longer the full statement of the fact, which I have somewhat delayed through lawful sermonic strategy, the fact that the Lord God Almighty, in the full play of His omnipotence, will accomplish this supernal work. If God can build a mountain, I guess He can remove a mountain. After God has given full opportunity for the shovels He will come in with His thunderbolts. We have amplified the idea of the Lamb of God. I tell you now of the lion. Here is a thought that I have never seen projected, and yet it is the most cheering of all considerations and plainly Scriptural, the thought that as at the opening of the gospel dispensation in the Christly and Johanian and Pauline days the machinery of the natural world was brought into service, the shadow of eclipses and the agitation of earthquakes, tempests put to sleep under the voice of divine lullaby, iron bolts of prisons shoved back by invisible muscle, kindling of flame on heads of worshipers, by instantaneous pharmacy blasted vision given full eyesight, and the dead returned from the eternal world, mingling amid earthly scenes, so it will be again.

As I read my Bible, these supernaturals are to return. Again the eclipses, as at the destruction of Jerusalem, will put red wing under the moon and black wing under the sun, and the mountain will shake with ague of excitement and hospital cots be emptied as their patients bound into sudden health and the gospel of mercy emphasized by most tremendous spectacles. "And I beheld when he had opened the sixth seal, and, lo there was a great earthquake, and the sun became black as sackcloth of hair, and the moon became as blood * * * and every mountain and island were moved out of their places!" There you have it. The shovels now digging away at the mountains to be re-enforced by thunderbolts. The gospel is only partially successful because we preach it amid all placidities, the hearers having heard the invitation a thousand times before and expect to hear it a thousand times more, but in coming times to be preached amid pulverized rocks and stellar panics and shattered masonry of cemeteries, from which the pallid dead will spring into roseate life. I say then the gospel will be universally accepted. There is the programme. First the shovels, then the thunderbolts. Ours the shovels, God's the thunderbolts. The text, which before we uttered with something of trepidation, now we utter in laugh of triumph, "Who art thou, O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shall become a plain."

Sometimes a general begins a battle before he is ready, because the enemy forces it on him. The general says: "The enemy are pushing us, and so I open battle. We are not sufficient to cope with them, but I hope the reserve forces will come up in time." The battle rages, and the general looks through his fieldglass at the troops, but ever and anon he sweeps his fieldglass backward and upward toward the hill to see if the reserve forces are coming. "Hard pushed are we," says the general. "I do wish those reenforcements would come up." After awhile the plumes of the advancing cavalry are seen tossing on the ridge of the hill, and then the flash of swords and then the long line of mounted troops, their horses in full gallop, and the general says: "All is well. Hold out, my men, a little longer. Let the sergeants ride along the lines and cheer the men and tell them re-enforcements are coming." And now the rumbling of the batteries and gun carriages is distinctly heard, and soon they are in line, and at the first roar of the newly-arrived artillery the enemy, a little while before so jubilant, fall back in wild retreat, their way strewn with canteens and knapsacks and ammunition, that the defeated may be unhindered in their flight.

That is just the way now. In this great battle against sin and crime and moral death the enemy seem too much for us. More grogshops than churches. More bad men than good men, and they come up with bravado and the force of great numbers. They have opened battle upon us before we are in our strength ready to meet them, and great are the discouragements. But steady there! Hold on! Re-enforcements are coming! Through the glass of inspiration I look and see the flash of the sword of "Him who hath on His vesture and on His thigh a name written, King of Kings and Lord of Lords." All heaven is on our side and is coming to the rescue. I hear the rumbling of the King's artillery, louder than any thunder that ever shook the earth, and with every roll of the ponderous wheels our courage augments, and when these re-enforcements from heaven get into line with the forces of God already on earth all the armies of uprighteousness will see that their hour of doom has come and will waver and fall back and take flight and nothing be left of them save here and there, strewn by the wayside, an agnostic's pen, or a broken decanter, or a torn playbill of a debasing amusement, or a blasphemous paragraph, or a leper's scale, or a dragon's tooth, to show they ever existed. Let there be cheering all along the lines of Christian workers over the fact that what the shovels fail to do will be accomplished by the thunderbolts. "Who art thou, O great mountain? Before Zerubbabel thou shalt become a plain."

The mountains look on Marathon,
And Marathon looks on the sea.
* * * * * *
Shrine of the mighty, can it be
That this is all remains of thee?

FAIRBANKS FOR SENATOR.

Named by the Indiana Republican Caucus After a Bolt and a Reconciliation.

The Indiana Republican Senatorial caucus was held at Indianapolis, and after an exciting session C. W. Fairbanks, who was Temporary Chairman of the last Republican National Convention, was nominated for United States Senator.

A bolt from the caucus was held by Senator Duncan, followed by fifteen others. They went to the Senate Chamber and held a caucus. The main caucus immediately rescinded the resolution and sent committees to the recalcitrant members, but they stayed out fully an hour.

C. W. FAIRBANKS.
(Nominated for Senator by Indiana Republicans.)

Finally they all marched back, and after some oratory a ballot was taken, resulting in the nomination of Mr. Fairbanks by a vote of 60 to 25 for the other three, divided as follows: McKeen, 11; Wallace, 6; Taylor, 4; Frank B. Posey, 3; General Harrison, 1; Judge J. H. Baker, 1.

Fairbanks is forty-four years old. He is a successful railway solicitor, and organizer, and estimated to be worth $2,500,000.

M. BRISSON RE-ELECTED.

His Third Term as President of the French Chamber of Deputies.

M. Henri Brisson has been re-elected President of the French Chamber of Deputies, receiving 295 votes.

This is the third time M. Brisson has been elected President of the French Chamber. In 1881 he succeeded M. Gambetta in the

HENRI BRISSON.

office and retained it until 1885, when, on the overthrow of the Ferry Ministry, he accepted the Premiership. In 1891 he was again elected to the post, polling 249 votes against 213 recorded for his opponent. In 1895 he was an important candidate for the French Presidency.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES MEET.

Formal Balloting at the Various Capitals to Ratify November's Decision.

The Presidential Electors chosen in November met Monday in their respective States and voted for President and Vice-President, McKinley and Hobart, of course being chosen by a majority of Electors. McKinley received 271 votes and Bryan 176. Each college named a messenger to carry the return of its vote to the President of the Senate at Washington.

A resolution indorsing Thomas C. Platt for Senator was suppressed in the Electoral College at Albany, N. Y.

At Frankfort the Kentucky Presidential electors settled the tie vote of J. S. R. Wedding and H. S. Howe by electing Wedding the McKinley elector. The ballot for President and Vice-President resulted: McKinley and Hobart, 12; Bryan and Sewall, 1.

At Lincoln the eight Presidential electors for Nebraska cast their votes for the Presidential and Vice-Presidential candidates. The result was: For President, Bryan, 8; Vice-President, Sewall, 4; Watson, 4.

FOR MONETARY REFORM.

Big Gathering of Representative Business Men at Indianapolis.

The National Monetary Conference, called at the instance of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, and composed of representatives of similar organizations from all parts of the country, assembled at Tomlinson Hall, Indianapolis.

The temporary organization was concurred in as follows: Temporary Chairman, ex-Governor E. O. Stannard, of Missouri; Secretary, J. H. Smith; Sergeant-at-Arms, W. F. C. Golt.

Governor Stanard's recommendations that the greenbacks should be retired, that National banks should be permitted to issue notes up to the par value of bonds deposited to secure their payment, and that paper notes of less than $5 or $10 should be prohibited in the interest of a more general use of silver, met the general approval of the delegates.

C. Stuart Patterson, of Philadelphia, was chosen Permanent Chairman of the convention.

SHERMAN FOR PREMIER.

The Ohio Senator to Be McKinley's Secretary of State.

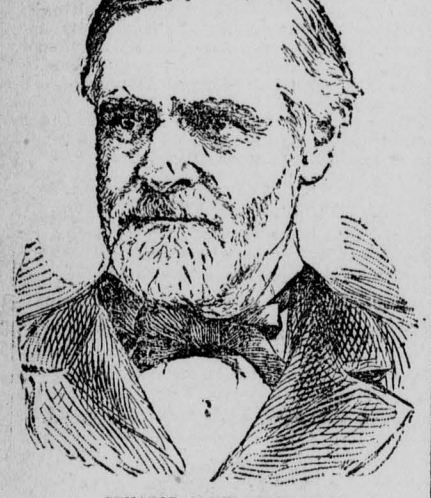
HIS LONG POLITICAL CAREER.

The Aged Statesman Decides to Round Out His Public Life by Accepting a Portfolio in the Next Cabinet---His Selection Authoritatively Announced---Speculation as to His Successor.

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special).—Senator John Sherman, of Ohio, will be Secretary of State after March 4 next. This statement is made on indisputable authority. It is expected that Mr. Sherman will go to Canton as soon as possible to confer with the President-elect. Senator Sherman has just intimated to Major McKinley that he is inclined to accept the office, which it is understood was practically offered him several days ago.

This determination on the part of Senator Sherman to round out his career in public life by serving four years as premier of the incoming Administration will at once open an animated discussion as to his successor. Governor Bushnell, who will have to appoint some one to serve during Senator Sherman's unexpired term of two years, has given no indications of his intentions. The most widely accepted opinion is that he will appoint National Chairman M. A. Hanna, but it is by no means certain he will do so.

Mr. Sherman has made a desperate effort to control the naming of his successor, but



SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN.

Mr. Foraker, who is the Republican leader in Ohio, will not consent to it. He may agree to the appointment of Mr. Hanna by Governor Bushnell to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Sherman, but he has foreordained that the Governor shall later become his associate in the Senate.

SHERMAN'S CAREER.

The Ohio Senator's Half-Century of Prominence in Politics.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—John Sherman has figured more or less prominently in American politics for over half a century. Born in Lancaster, Ohio, on May 10, 1823, he received such schooling only as Ohio supplied at that early day, and at the age of fourteen became a surveyor's rod man. It was a political appointment, and two years later he lost it through politics. Then he got a clerkship in one of the county offices, which he kept for two or three years. In 1840 he went to Mansfield to study law in the office of his brother, the late Charles T. Sherman. On his twenty-first birthday he was admitted to the bar and was taken by his brother as a partner.

John Sherman made his debut in politics in 1844 as an orator in behalf of Clay's candidacy for President. Since then he has been successively Representative in Congress (first in 1854), United States Senator and Secretary of the Treasury, retiring from the Cabinet when President Hayes's term expired and re-entering the Senate.

Besides this, Mr. Sherman has been prominently before every National Republican Convention almost ever since the Civil War as a possible nominee. He has desired the nomination and once or twice it seemed quite probable that he would get it. He was very near it in 1880. Again in 1888 he had great hopes of winning the prize, but it went to Harrison.

Senator Sherman is now nearly seventy-four years old and can hope for no higher earthly honors than have already fallen to him.

Senator Sherman was married on December 31, 1848, to Margaret Cecilia Stewart, the only child of Judge Stewart, of Mansfield.

MINERS MEET DEATH.

A Crosshead Breaks, Precipitating Them Down a Shaft.

William L. Taylor, aged forty; Henry Flynn, thirty-five; John Taylor, twenty-four, and Peter Tinco, a Polander, aged thirty, were instantly killed, and Theodore Fraunkenstein, aged sixteen, was fatally injured at the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company's new shaft at Wadesville, Penn. They composed part of the day shift, and stood on the rim of a big iron bucket to be lowered to the bottom of the shaft, a distance of 600 feet. The rope passed through a heavy crosshead made of angle iron, which served as its guide. On account of the bitter cold weather, the crosshead did not move when the bucket started down the shaft. After it had descended about 300 feet the crosshead gave way, precipitating the four men and the boy to the rocky surface below a distance of about 275 feet. The bodies of the four men were horribly mangled. Fraunkenstein died at home.

BIG FARM ABANDONED.

Vanderbilt's Son-in-Law Has Grown Tired of Agricultural Life.

H. McK. Twombly, after having expended over $1,500,000 on his farm of 700 acres in the vicinity of Madison, N. J., has decided to close it for an indefinite period. The greater part of the land where the farm buildings stand was a swamp when Mr. Twombly bought it. He has ditched the place thoroughly, and it is now one of the finest farms in New Jersey. The stable is furnished with electric lights throughout, and has accommodations for 200 horses.

PRETENDER TO HAWAII'S THRONE.

The Princess Kaiulani is Sojourning in the Island of Jersey.

Princess Kaiulani, who would some day be the Queen of the Sandwich Islands if the republicans over there would not insist on governing themselves, is now living in the Island of Jersey, and is grown up to be a very beautiful young woman. Every letter

PRINCESS KAIULANI.

of the name has its value—as is the rule with all Kanakan words—and as the vowels are given the continental pronunciation the Princess' name when correctly spoken is rendered as if it were spelled "Kah-ee-oo-lah-nee." This young lady has many charms of person and mind. She is the daughter of the Princess Liki-Liki, who was the sister of Liliuokalani and of the late King Kalakaua. The Princess Liki-Liki is dead, and her daughter is therefore the heir apparent to the throne at Honolulu which was broken up by the revolutionists a few years ago. Her father, Mr. Cleghorn, an Englishman, whose home is in the charming little island of Jersey, near England, was once a resident in the beautiful islands of the Pacific and loved and married Liki-Liki. Hence, the young Princess is not a full-blooded Kanaka, but she possesses enough of the color and features of that race to make her much more interesting than a mere white Princess. While she was in America Kaiulani was the recipient of many public honors. Ex-Queen Lil is now on a visit to her friends and relations in Boston.

LAURIER REFUSES KNIGHTHOOD.

Favors Canadian Independence and Declines Gifts from the Queen.

British papers have been expressing surprise that the name of Hon. Wilfred Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, did not appear among those knighted by Queen Victoria at the close of the year.

At Washington the reason why the Prime Minister was not knighted is well understood. Much political interest attaches to it. Mr. Laurier was offered knighthood at the close

HON. WILFRED LAURIER.
(The Canadian Premier.)

of the year and declined it. He did so with a clearly defined purpose. The head of the Liberal party of Canada is looking forward to the time, which he believes is not far distant, when Canada will, in a dignified way, ask her independence of Great Britain. He contemplates no war; no violent repudiation of the colonial allegiance, but a peaceful separation.

ALFARO ELECTED PRESIDENT.

The National Election in Ecuador Results in the Selection of the General.

The correspondent of the New York Herald in Guayaquil states in a telegram just received that the general elections took place a few days ago in Ecuador. The govern-

GENERAL ELOY ALFARO.
(Elected President of Ecuador.)

ment at Quito says that General Eloy Alfaro was elected Constitutional President. Manuel Benigo Cueva was elected Vice-President.

A Story of Macco.

After the peace or pact of Saujon, as it is called, which closed the war of 1878, there was what is termed by the Cubans "the little war." A few of the more stubborn chiefs refused to treat on any other terms than independence for the island, and, having but little faith in the promise of Spain through General Martinez Campos, waged an active guerrilla warfare for fully a year after. One of the best-known leaders, perhaps the foremost one in this "little war" was Antonio Maceo. On a clandestine visit to one of his many silent adherents, accompanied only by two of his faithful and devoted soldiers, he was surprised by a squad of nine "guardia civiles" while at dinner with his host, a small coffee planter. The sentinel had hardly time to warn him before the house was surrounded, and the Spanish sergeant, from behind a protecting mango tree, summoned Maceo and his two men to surrender. Knowing what the consequence would be for the host, his wife and their child, a boy of seven, if they were taken, his first thought was for their safety; and, bidding them to leave by the rear, if his ruse was successful, he calmly told the sergeant of his willingness to discuss the terms of his surrender. After some parley at long distance, Maceo proposed that he and his escort lay down their rifles, the guardia civiles to do the same in plain sight. The sergeant consented to this, and upon the terms being carried out promised freedom to his escort and good treatment to Maceo. The latter asked for a few minutes to consider the proposition, and marched back with his escort into the house, leaving the rifles outside. The sergeant waited until, becoming impatient, he again demanded surrender, to meet with the information that the owner of the plantation had escaped and the threat that within thirty minutes Maceo's men would be there to turn the tables. The capture of Maceo meant promotion and a large reward, and the sergeant decided to attack the three men, who were armed at most with revolvers and machetes.

The door to the house had been invitingly left open, and into this the Spaniards rushed, to be met near the threshold by a volley of revolver bullets which laid four of them prostrate. Five, however, gained entrance, to be attached with the terrible machete, and of this number one recovered from his wounds to tell of his experience. Maceo escaped with a bullet in his shoulder; one of his escort was killed on the spot and the other died soon after from his wounds.—New York Tribune.

A Tell-Tale Mirror.

Recently the governor of one of our county prisons was greatly perplexed by the discovery that the female criminals in his charge managed in some mysterious manner to ascertain the presence of every individual man on the other side of the impervious dividing barrier which separates the male from the female worshipers in the jail chapel, says a writer in the London Hospital.

One of the women inadvertently made an exclamation showing that she had suddenly become aware that her husband was within the same walls, although his presence ought, according to the rule, to have been completely unknown to her. None of the officers could account for an unpremitted knowledge, which was found to be shared by all other women. At last a very careful examination of the chapel gave an explanation of the mystery.

Although strictly divided, as we have said, both the male and the female prisoners faced the altar in their seats, and over it had been fixed a very large brass cross against the wall, so highly polished as to form a very good mirror, and in its clear surface the women saw the reflection of every man as he passed to his place, and had enjoyed the spectacle with impunity till the wife's affection overcame her discretion. The brass cross instantly disappeared.

Japanese Statue to Jenner.

Vaccination is so appreciated in Japan that a statue to Dr. Jenner will shortly be erected at Tokio.

Motor and Misery.

Compressed air as a motive power for street railways will in time supersede electric wires and the trolley. Necessity and invention make rapid changes, but some old, sure, unfailing methods will hold good for all time. The nerves are the electric wires of the human system, and often "jangle out of tune," as when neuralgia slips the trolley of the system and it grinds and groans with pain. The old motor for the cure of pain, St. Jacobs Oil, will always act as electric influence on the pain stricken nerves, and will send a current of cure through the disordered wires, and bring about a perfect restoration. Nothing new can improve upon what is known to be the best and surest in the treatment of painful diseases.

The population of Maine increased by more than 15,000 last year.

FITS stopped free and permanently cured. No fits after first day's use of DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. Free $2 trial bottle and treatise. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIETER, 67 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

JUST try a 10c. box of Cascarets, candy cathartic, finest liver and bowel regulator made.

Beginning of American Methodism.

A tablet commemorating the beginning of Methodism in this country was erected recently in Baltimore, Md., on the front wall of the Merchants' Club building, which occupies the site of the quaint little Lovely Lane meeting house, in which the Methodist Episcopal Church was organized 112 years ago. Commemoration services were held in the First Methodist Church, which is the lineal descendant of the Lovely Lane congregation, and interesting historical addresses were given by Dr. Buckley and others.

Envy grudges another man's good fortune; it is the opposite of admiration.

"The Old Yellow Almanac."

When Ella Wheeler Wilcox wrote the poem, having for title the same heading as this article, she touched a chord that vibrated in thousands of hearts. For Ayer's Almanac, "The Old Yellow Almanac" of the poem, is intimately associated with the days and deeds of a large part of the world's population. How large a part of the population this general statement may include can be gathered from the fact that the yearly issue of Ayer's Almanac is from 17,000,000 to 25,000,000 copies. It is printed in twenty-eight editions and in some eighteen languages, including, besides English—Spanish, Portuguese, Dutch, German, Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, Bohemian, Welch, Italian, French, etc. The old style almanac is looked upon by many as a relic of antiquity, especially the "patent medicine almanac," whose jokes are the butt often of the very papers in whose columns they first appeared. But there are almanacs and almanacs. Ever since Dr. Ayer's Almanac has been put out it has employed as high a class of mathematical and astronomical talent as is available in the country. The result is that it stands on a par, in respect of the reliability of its data and the accuracy of its calculations with the U. S. Nautical Almanac, and testimony to this fact is found year after year in the letters, referred to the almanac department of the company, from students and mathematicians in various parts of the world. In its permanence and reliability Ayer's Almanac stands as a very fitting type of the Ayer Remedies—indispensible in the family and reliable every day in the year. The 1897 edition of this useful almanac is now in course of distribution through the druggists of the country.

The United States will this year export to Europe, it is estimated, 30,000,000 barrels.

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They cure all stomach troubles; banish pain; induce sleep; prolong life. An invaluable tonic. Best Spring Medicine. No matter what's the matter, one will do you good. One gives relief—a cure will result if directions are followed.

The five-cent packages are not yet to be had of all dealers, although it is probable that almost any druggist will obtain a supply when requested by a customer to do so; but in any case a single carton, containing ten tabules, will be sent, postage paid, to any address for five cents in stamps, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York. Until the goods are thoroughly introduced to the trade, agents and peddlers will be supplied at a price which will allow them a fair margin of profit, viz.: 1 dozen cartons for 40 cents—by mail 45 cents. 12 dozen (144 cartons) for $4.32—by mail for $4.82. 6 gross (720 cartons) for $20.52. 25 gross (3,600 cartons) for $100. Cash with the order in every case, and freight or express charges at the buyer's cost.

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SAPOLIO

It Couldn't Steer Itself.

New York Sun.

Bill Pardy, of Wheelersville, N. Y., came walking down the trail from Odit's camp, up in the North Branch, the other afternoon with his rifle over his shoulder and leading a full-grown red fox with a dog chain fastened to a leather strap about its neck. Elmer Hamlin was leaning against the gatepost waiting for the horses to finish their oats. He looked at the fox, then at Bille Pardey, then at the fox again before he said anything. Then he said:

"Well, say; where did you get him?"

"Up by Odit's camp," Pardey replied. Then Elmer asked how.

Pardy said that his dog had started the fox over on the Big Ashe ridge, near the Dix swamp, and he had gone ahead to the runaway by Odit' camp. The fox came along and he opened on it with his rifle. He fired three times and then at last the beast went end over end. Pardy reckoned that the bullet had hit it in the head; so that when the fox kept tumbling head over heels he didn't shoot. When he got to the beast, however, he found that the bullet had cut its tail off close and clean. That made the beast so light behind that it keeled over every time it tried to leap, like a boy turning somersaults. Bill took his dog-chain, tied it to the fox and, after putting the tail into his pocket, started for home, first tying a bag of cartridges to the stub of the fox's tail so that it could walk comfortably.

—Persons who are troubled with indigestion will be interested in the experience of Wm. H. Penn, chief clerk in the railway mail service at Des Moines, Iowa, who writes: "It gives me pleasure to testify to the merits of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. For two years I have suffered from indigestion, and am subject to frequent severe attacks of pain in the stomach and bowels. One or two doses of this remedy never fails to give perfect relief. Price 25 and 50 cents; sold by J. G. Gillam.

Two Weeks in Florida.

To see Florida is a pleasure; to visit it is a privilege; but to spend a fortnight within its borders is an epoch. There is great satisfaction in witnessing the ripening of tropical fruits in their own native land, and a peculiar joy in wrestling with old ocean's waves when lakes and rivers at home are all icebound. One appreciates the wonders of modern invention, and railroad development upon leaving the neighborhood of good skating one day and finding himself in the vicinity of good bathing the next. Yet this can be done, and the man who prefers hunting or fishing will take his accouterments along with him, for Florida extends a cordial invitation to all sportsmen.

Whoever would exchange for two weeks the uncertain climate of the North for the delightful and Spring-like sunshine of Florida should take the personally-conducted Jacksonville tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad which leaves New York by special train January 26. Excursion tickets for this tour, including railway transportation, Pullman accommodations (one berth), and meals *en route* in both directions while traveling on the special train, will be sold at the following rates: New York, $50.00; Philadelphia, $48.00; Canandaigua, $52.85; Erie, $54.85; Wilkesbarre, $50.35; Pittsburg, $53,00, and at proportionate rates from other points.

For tickets, itineraries and other information apply to ticket agents, tourist agent at 1196 Broadway, New York, or to Geo W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia. 1-13-2t.

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When Carlyle was a child he once saved in a broken teacup three halfpence, a sum which may well have seemed a small fortune in his thrifty Scotch home. One day, however, an old beggar with an injured arm came to the door and the small Thomas generously gave him his whole hoard. Speaking of the incident later in life Carlyle used to say: "The feeling of happiness was most intense, I would give a hundred pounds now to have that sensation for one moment back again."

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Mapleton Depot, Pa., Aug. 19, 1896.

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